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# DEVELOPMENT OF ANALYTICAL METHODS OF PREDICTING THE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION ABOUT A NACELLE AT TRANSONIC SPEEDS - EXACT SOLUTION

Final Report and Computer Program Documentation

by

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this contract is to develop a computer program to predict the inviscid, transonic flow field about isolated nacelles. Furthermore, the problem is to be formulated to solve Euler's equations without any approximation (such as small disturbances) and hence the terminology "exact" solution.

The flow field is complicated by the presence of imbedded shock waves, an engine-inlet interface and exhaust plumes. Furthermore, the transonic nacelles of interest have a very slender but blunt cowl lip. This creates two distinct length scales, the length of the nacelle and the cowl lip radius that can differ by several orders of magnitude. These aspects of the flow field present many numerical difficulties.

Our approach to the problem is to calculate the nacelle flow field using the method of time-dependent computations (TDC). Although at the time of the issuance of this contract, other approaches to transonic flow calculations existed, we felt that TDC offered the most effective means of meeting the goals of the contract.

This report is divided into two major sections: Section 2, the Final Report and Section 3, the Computer Program Documentation. The Final Report contains a discussion of our approach, the mathematical formulation of the problem, some results and conclusions. The Computer Program Documentation contains one section geared toward the engineering user of the program and a second section for programming considerations.

#### 2. FINAL REPORT

#### 2.1 GENERAL FEATURES

## 2.1.1 Approach

Our basic approach to solving the inviscid transonic flow field about an isolated nacelle consists of using the method of time-dependent computations (TDC). A time-dependent flow can be analyzed by solving an initial and boundary value problem, that is well suited for numerical solution. Steady state solutions are obtained from asymptotic, large time results. This technique has been used successfully in the past in a number of relatively simple transonic problems such as the supersonic blunt body flow (Ref. 1), the flow in a choked nozzle (Ref. 2), and the flow past a boattail (Ref. 3).

Another feature of our approach is the handling of imbedded shock waves. We feel that the most accurate and efficient procedure is to consider all shocks as discontinuities, across which the Rankine-Hugoniot relations must be satisfied. Successful computations of this type have been made for one dimensional flows (Ref. 4) and for a few selected two dimensional transonic problems (Ref. 3).

The details of our basic approach are discussed in Section 2.2. Many of these techniques have been evolved from the work described in Refs. 3 and 5. Other specific features have been developed by necessity throughout the course of this effort, which will be discussed in the next section.

# 2.1.2 History

Our first attempt at solving the transonic nacelle problem consisted in using the approach in Refs. 6 and 7. Namely, a blunt

nacelle was considered to accelerate from rest to the free stream Mach number in a specified time interval. The computation would be performed between the body surface and the perturbation wave front, shown schematically in Fig. 2.1. Several problems appeared using this formulation. Firstly, as the wave front moved further from the body, the mesh resolution deteriorated severely. necessary to maintain sufficient resolution immediately behind the wave front which caused a further loss in resolution near the body Secondly, we had a polar toroidal coordinate system adjacent to a cylindrical coordinate system. The interface between these two systems had to be treated very carefully to avoid error. These problems were greatly amplified when we began to treat nacelles approaching the leading edge radii of the test case, r/L 0.05-0.010. For these cases there was no way to maintain resolution within the limitations of the storage of the computer. Furthermore, it was observed that the perturbation front was extremely weak and, thus, not essential for the computation.

Therefore, since it would be necessary to have the program handle thin-nosed nacelles, the first approach had to be dropped. While problems were developing with the original computation procedure, an attempt was made to compute nacelles as if they had an infinitely thin, cusped-cowl lip. This approach, shown schematically in Fig. 2.2 considered the entire infinite domain surrounding the nacelle. The basic methodology used here was an extension of Ref. 3. The results for the subsonic, flow-through nacelle were encouraging.

The next step was to modify the cusped nose nacelle with an actual blunt nose. Here it was decided to use the same coordinate system stretchings of the cusped nose case with a small overlapped

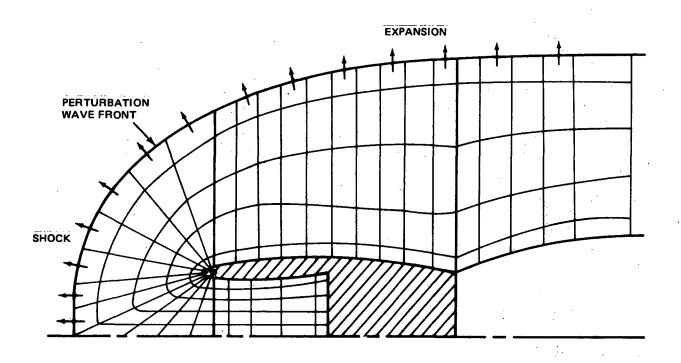


Fig. 2.1 Coordinate System — First Approach

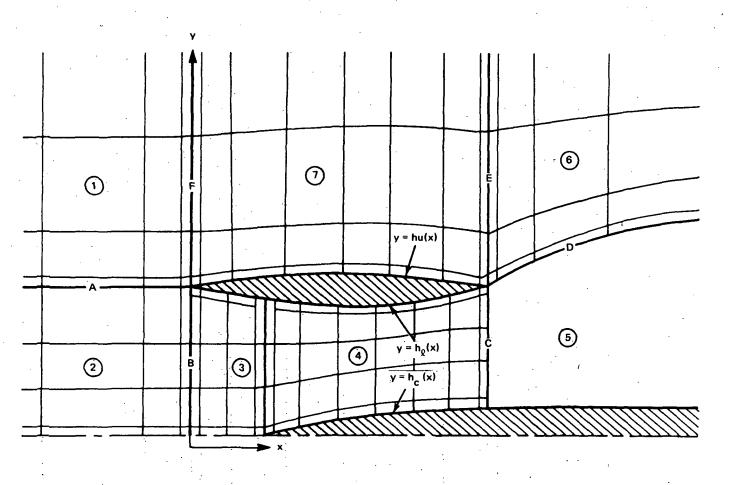


Fig. 2.2 Cusped - Nacelle Formulation

region of very fine mesh point resolution near the nose as in Fig. 2.3. The nose computation was carried on independently of the computation external to the nose with spacial and temporal interpolation at the interface boundaries. This procedure allowed us to have very fine resolution near the nose with a corresponding small time step and a more sparse mesh outside the nose region with a correspondingly large time step. This approach, that was successfully implemented for the very slender nosed nacelles used in the experiments, was adopted as our "final" approach. It is described in detail in Section 2.2.

The final approach has been applied successfully to several test cases with a subsonic free stream and the results are described in Section 2.3. When higher free stream Mach numbers or lower inlet mass flow ratios were attempted, problems developed. Namely, during the transient phase of the computation the flow goes supersonic inside the cowl lip. This situation appears to be valid on physical grounds. A shock should form inside the cowl lip and move upstream eventually "popping" out of the inlet. The stagnation streamline would then move inside to cowl lip and the flow would be subsonic inside the inlet. However, this process causes severe numerical problems. The shock must move upstream through the inlet past the cowl lip and away from the nacelle. It must pass through the overlapped nose region. The complexities of nose computation seem to preclude the representation of this "starting" shock as a discontinuity.

Although we generally feel that it is desirable to represent shocks as discontinuities on the basis of accuracy and efficiency factors, we did make some attempts at "smearing" this shock. As a first step, we tried to change the entire formulation of the equations to conservation form. A preliminary study of using this

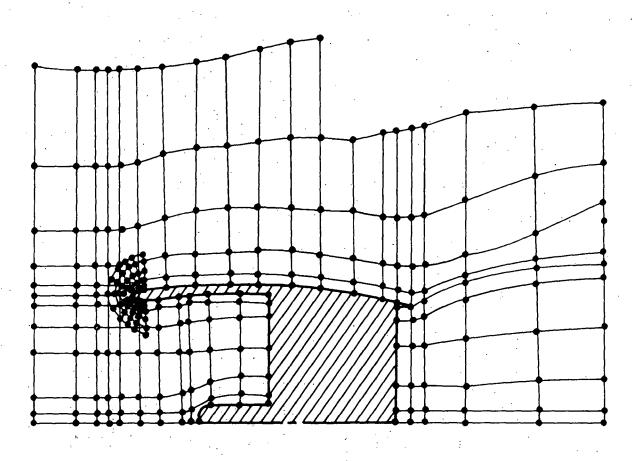


Fig. 2.3 Schematic Mesh Point Distribution

approach was performed on a simplified isolated boattail and the results were encouraging. However, when the procedure was used in the complete nacelle, computation problems developed. The calculation deteriorated in the vicinity of the nose region interface. This situation existed even without the presence of any imbedded shock waves. Apparently, the nose region interpolation procedure did not work properly with the conservation form variables so the approach was dropped.

In another attempt to handle this starting shock, we considered a crude smearing procedure. The points where the flow decelerated from supersonic to subsonic Mach numbers were determined. The last supersonic point was computed using upwind differences. Since the shock could not pop out of the inlet, the appropriate value of the mass flow was never achieved. An example of this case is discussed in Section 2.3.

Even if problems with the starting shock could be solved, there would be other difficulties in the transonic regime. Shocks also appear on the cowl outer surface. During the transient, at low mass flow ratios, these shocks may start right at the cowl lip and progress around the nose and downstream until the steady state position is obtained. Thus, similar difficulties to those for the starting shock are obtained. We have attempted to overcome the problems of the shock appearing at the nose by using the smearing technique just discussed. This procedure works adequately to delay the difficulties until the shock is located downstream of the nose. At this point, we feel the shock should be fit as a discontinuity. Once again, this situation presents a problem. Most of our experience with imbedded shocks in two space dimensions (Ref. 3) consists of having the shock as a fixed internal boundary and having the mesh points move with the shock. However, complications

at the nose region seem to preclude this approach. The alternative of having a shock move between node points has not been fully investigated and it appears to require further study before it can be applied to this problem.

Our conclusions regarding the treatment of imbedded shocks for the transonic nacelle problem will be discussed in Section 2.4.

#### 2.2 MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

The basic aspects of the flow field for the nacelle are shown schematically in Fig. 2.4. Important features of the problem consist of: a long, thin nacelle with a blunt cowl lip of small radius of curvature, a blunt centerbody located inside the cowl, an inlet-engine interface where the mass flow is specified, an under-expanded supersonic jet plume and flow field boundaries extending to infinity. The details of the formulation of these problems now follow.

# 2.2.1 Basic Nacelle Computation

The formulation of the basic nacelle computation includes the stretching of the flow field from the body surface to infinity and handling of the blunt cowl lip with a radius of curvature which is very small compared with the length of the nacelle. We feel that an efficient means of modeling the flow field is to first formulate the problem as if the nose of the nacelle were a cusp and then to modify the computation to include the effects of the blunt nose. Note that we are not approximating the nose shape, nor are we actually computing it as a cusp, but we are merely formulating the problem with a cusp and then modifying it. This feature will become clear when the nose region computation is discussed in Section 2.2.2.

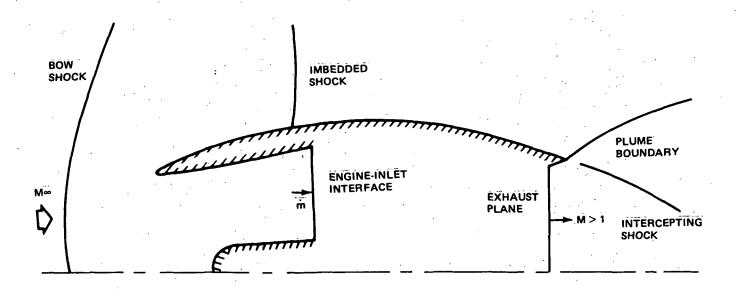


Fig. 2.4 Transonic Nacelle - Flowfield Description

Consider the flow field for a cusp-nosed nacelle shown in Fig. 2.2. For convenience in the mapping functions that will be discussed later, the flow field is divided into seven regions. Regions 1 and 2 are upstream of the nacelle, Regions 3 and 4 are inside the inlet, Region 5 is the plume, Region 6 is downstream of the nacelle, and Region 7 is exterior to the nacelle. origin of a cylindrical coordinate system, x,y, is located at the tip of the cusped cowl lip at the centerline. We wish to have a mesh point distribution in the physical plane that concentrates mesh points near the nacelle surface and near the centerbody or axis. We also require the mesh points to be concentrated near the leading and trailing edges of the nacelle, near the leading edge of the centerbody, and extending towards infinity (both upstream and downstream) with a sparse mesh point The appropriate mesh point distributions and distribution. stretchings to infinity can be accomplished using techniques discussed in Refs. 3 and 6. We map each region to a computational square where uniform mesh spacing in the computational plane results in the desired mesh point spacing in the physical plane. The stretching functions for each region are tabulated in Table 2-1. The parameters in the transformations  $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, y_0, y_2, \alpha_1,$  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  may be selected by specifying the mesh spacing in the physical planes and will be explained in Section 3.1.

The governing equations in the physical plane for the timedependent inviscid flow over the nacelle may be written as

$$P_{t} + uP_{x} + vP_{y} + \gamma(u_{x} + v_{y} + j\frac{v}{y}) = 0$$

$$u_{t} + uu_{x} + vu_{y} + \tau P_{x} + \ddot{x}_{o}(t) = 0$$

$$v_{t} + uv_{x} + vv_{y} + \tau P_{y} = 0$$

$$S_{t} + uS_{x} + vS_{y} = 0$$
(1)

Table 2-1

# Coordinate Stretchings

Region	Domain	II ≭	ı X
Н	$-\infty < x \le 0$ $y_A \le y \le \infty$	G(X; x <sub>o</sub> , x <sub>2</sub> )	$y_A - G(1 - Y; y_0, y_2)$
7	0 < x < 0 < 0 < y < y < 0	G(X; x <sub>o</sub> , x <sub>2</sub> )	$\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{Y}; \alpha_{1})$
m	$0 \le x \le x_{c}$ $0 < y < h_{\ell}(x)$	$\mathbf{x_c^F(X; a_2)}$	$\mathbf{h}_{m{\ell}}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{Y};lpha_{1})$
4	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$x_c + (x_e - x_c)F(X;\alpha_3)$	$h_c(x) + \left[h_{\ell}(x) - h_c(x)\right] F(Y; \alpha_1)$
9 .	x <sub>e</sub> < x < ∞ h <sub>u</sub> (x) < y < ∞	$x_e - G(1 - X; x_1, x_3)$	$h_{u}(x) - G(1 - Y; y_{o}, y_{2})$
7	$0 \le x \le x_e$ $h_u(x) \le y < \infty$	$\mathbf{x_e^F(X; \alpha_4)}$	$h_{u}(x) - G(1 - Y; y_{o}, y_{2})$
	<b>A</b>	$F(Z;\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{\tanh \alpha(Z - 0.5)}{\tanh (0.5\alpha)} \right]$	3.5)
	G (Z	$G(Z; a_1, a_2) = [a_1 + a_2 \log(Z)] \log(Z)$	)   log(Z)

where  $P = \log p$ ,  $R = \log \rho$ ,  $S = P - \gamma R$ ,  $\tau = \exp\left[\left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}\right)P + \frac{1}{\gamma} S\right]$ , and where  $p, \rho$  are the pressure and density nondimensionalized by the free stream values,  $p_{\infty}, \rho_{\infty}$ ; u and v are the velocities in the x and y directions, respectively, nondimensionalized by  $\sqrt{p_{\infty}/\rho_{\infty}}$  and j = 0 for two dimensional flow, and j = 1 for axisymmetric flow. The acceleration function  $\ddot{X}_{0}(t)$  will be discussed at the end of this subsection in connection with initial conditions.

The governing equations in the computational plane which are defined in Table 2-1 as

$$X = X(x)$$

$$Y = Y(x,y)$$

$$T = t$$
(2)

now become

$$P_{T} + FP_{X} + GP_{Y} + \gamma(Au_{X} + Bu_{Y} + Dv_{Y} + H) = 0$$

$$u_{T} + Fu_{X} + Gu_{Y} + T(AP_{X} + BP_{Y}) + \ddot{X}_{o} = 0$$

$$v_{T} + Fv_{X} + Gv_{Y} + TDP_{Y} = 0$$

$$S_{T} + FS_{X} + GS_{Y} = 0$$
(3)

where  $A = X_x$ ,  $B = Y_x$ ,  $D = Y_y$ , F = uA, G = uB + vD, H = j v/y, and the derivatives of the stretching functions  $X_x$ ,  $Y_x$ ,  $Y_y$  are tabulated in Table 2-2.

To solve Eqs. (3) numerically, a second order accurate finite difference approximation is used. Following the discussion of Ref. 8, a two level scheme used elsewhere by MacCormack (Ref. 9) is adopted. This two level scheme adapts to the regional makeup of our mesh point distribution. Namely, the flow field at points

Table 2-2

Derivatives of Coordinate Stretchings

			-
Region	$A = X_{X}$	$D = Y_y$	B = Y
٦	$1/G'(X;x_0,x_2)$	$1/G'(1 - Y; y_0, y_2)$	0
2	$1/G'(X;x_0,x_0)$	$1/y_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{Y}; \alpha_{1})$	0
m	$1/x_{c}F'(X;\alpha_{2})$	$1/h_{g}F'(Y;\alpha_{1})$	$- Y_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{F}}(Y; \alpha_{1}) h_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}(\mathbf{x})$
4	$1/(x_e - x_c)F'(X;\alpha_3)$	$1/(h_{\ell} - h_{c})F'(Y;\alpha_{1})$	$\begin{bmatrix} Y_y [F(Y; \alpha_1)(h_c' - h_b') - h_c'] \end{bmatrix}$
. 9	$1(G'(1-X;x_1,x_3))$	$1(G'(1 - Y; y_0, y_2))$	0
7	$1/x_{\mathbf{e}}$ F'(X; $\alpha_{4}$ )	$1/G'(1 - Y; y_0, y_2)$	- Y <sub>b</sub> h'(x)
	$F'(Z,\alpha) = \frac{2 \text{ tank}}{2}$	$'(z,\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{2 \tanh (0.5\alpha)} [1 - (2F - 1)^2 \tanh^2 (0.5\alpha)]$	$tanh^2(0.5_{arpi})$
	G'(Z;a <sub>l</sub>	$G'(Z;a_1,a_2) = (a_1 + 2a_2 \log Z)/Z$	2/

along the computational interfaces labeled A, B, E, F, G in Fig. 2.2 may be evaluated in one region for the predictor stage and in the neighboring region for the corrector. For example, consider interface F. The predictor stage uses backward differences for the X-derivatives and the flow is determined along the interface from the equations in Region 1. The corrected values are then obtained from forward differences in Region 7. There will be no loss in accuracy provided the mesh spacings in the physical plane on each side of the interval are identical.

A stable time step,  $\Delta t$ , is obtained by satisfying the Courant-Fredrichs-Lewy criterion. Namely,

$$\Delta t = \frac{\min(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2 + \sqrt{\gamma \tau}}}$$

where

$$\nabla \mathbf{x} = \frac{9\mathbf{X}}{9\mathbf{X}} \nabla \mathbf{X} + \frac{9\mathbf{A}}{9\mathbf{A}} \nabla \mathbf{A}$$

$$\nabla \mathbf{x} = \frac{9\mathbf{X}}{9\mathbf{X}} \nabla \mathbf{X}$$

The boundary conditions at the surface of the nacelle are the vanishing of the velocity normal to the wall. A procedure identical to that discussed in Ref. 3 is employed here. At the axis, the term  $H = j \ v/y$  is replaced by  $H = j Dv_Y$ .

Initially, at T = 0, the nacelle is assumed to be stationary in a gas at rest; it accelerates to a transonic velocity in a finite period of time. The acceleration function is

$$\ddot{X}_{O} = \begin{cases} -u_{\infty} \omega \pi & \sin(\omega \pi T) / 2 & 0 \leq T < 1/\omega \\ 0 & T \geq 1/\omega \end{cases}$$
(4)

where  $X_0$  is the abscissa of a reference point on the body with respect to a fixed frame. A more detailed discussion of the initial conditions appears in Ref. 3.

### 2.2.2 <u>Nose Modifications</u>

Our technique for accurately computing the flow field near the blunt cowl consists of patching a small region over the cusped nacelle nose as shown in Fig. 2.5. The outer boundary of the nose region is a circle of radius, r = c.

The computation procedure is as follows:

- 1. Compute the entire flow field for the nacelle at  $t_{new} = t_{old} + \Delta t$  as if the nose were cusped for one time step. This time step,  $\Delta t$ , is the largest allowable, satisfying the C-F-L conditions, not including the nose region.
- 2. Determine the largest allowable time step in the nose region. This time step will be smaller than the one used in step 1. Choose  $K_t = \Delta t/\Delta t_{nose}$  to be an integer. Typically, this value may be two or three.
- Determine the flow field at the outer boundary of the nose region by interpolation.
- 4. Compute the flow field inside the nose region at  $t = t_{old} + \Delta t_{nose}$ , using a polar coordinate system centered about the nacelle nose.
- 5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until  $t_{nose} = t_{new}$ .
- Determinate the flow field at the mesh points of the cusped nose formulation that is interior to the nose region.
- 7. Repeat steps 1-6 for each time step,  $\Delta t$ .

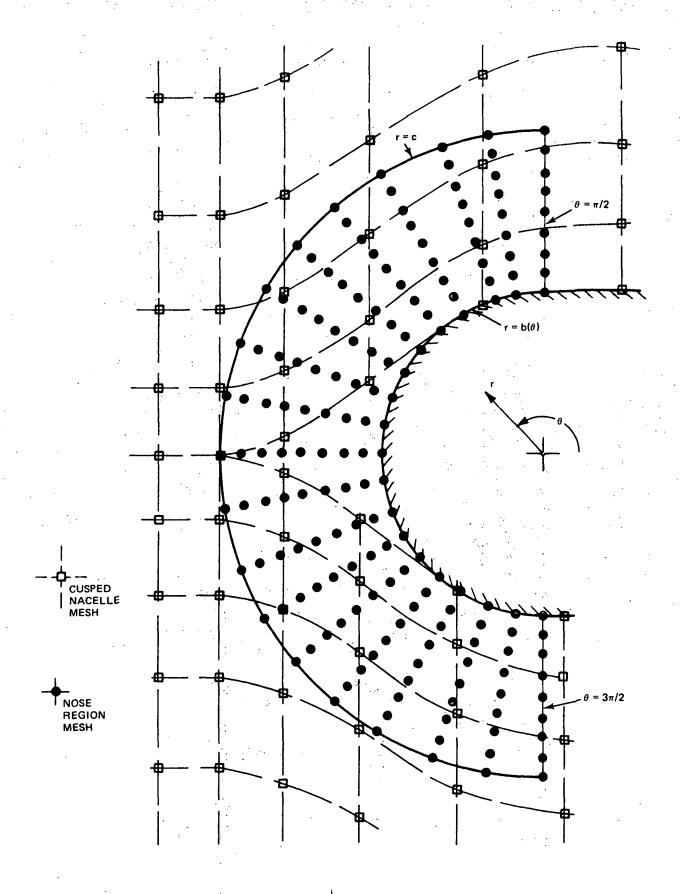


Fig. 2-5 Nose Region Mesh Distribution

The governing equations in the nose region are the basic Euler equations written in a polar-toroidal  $(r,\theta)$  coordinate system (see Fig. 2.5). A computational plane (X,Y) (unit square) is obtained with the following transformation

$$X = \frac{\theta - \pi/2}{\pi}$$

$$Y = \frac{r - b(\theta)}{c - b(\theta)}$$

$$T = t$$
(5)

where  $r = b(\theta)$  is the surface of the cowl lip and r = c (a circle) is the outer boundary of the nose region. The governing equations may now be written as

$$P_{T} + EP_{Y} + FP_{X} + \gamma \left[ Au_{Y} + \frac{u}{r} + \frac{Bu_{X}}{r} + \frac{Dv_{Y}}{r} + j \quad \frac{u \sin \theta + v \cos \theta}{H + r \sin \theta} \right] = 0$$

$$u_{T} + Eu_{Y} + Fu_{X} - \frac{v^{2}}{r} + \tau AP_{Y} - \ddot{x}_{o} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$v_{T} + Ev_{Y} + Fv_{X} + \frac{uv}{r} + \frac{\tau}{r} \left( BP_{X} + DP_{Y} \right) + \ddot{x}_{o} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$S_{T} + ES_{Y} + FS_{X} = 0$$
(6)

where  $B = 1/\pi$ , A = 1/(c-b),  $D = (Y - 1)b^{\circ}/(c-b)$ , E = uA + (v/r)D, F = Bv/r, and

$$j = \begin{cases} 0 & 2-D \\ 1 & Axisymmetric \end{cases}$$

and  $\ddot{X}_{0}$  is the acceleration of the body that has been discussed in connection with the initial conditions. Here, u and v are the nondimensional velocities in the radial and azimuthal directions, respectively.

The C-F-L conditions for the nose region may be written as

$$\Delta T_{\text{nose}} = \frac{\min(r \Delta \theta, r)}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} + \sqrt{\gamma \tau}}$$

where

$$r\triangle\theta = \pi r\triangle X$$
  
 $\triangle r = (c - b)\triangle Y - (Y - 1)b'\pi\triangle X$ 

We will now discuss the interpolations necessary for the nose region computation. First, the values of the flow field at the outer boundary of the nose region must be determined from the values in the cusped nacelle formulation. Three typical situations appear as shown in Fig. 2.6. Cases 1 and 2 correspond to mesh situations near r=c and case 3 corresponds to the boundary  $\theta=\pi/2$  or  $\theta=3\pi/2$ . Cusp nacelle mesh points 1 and 2 are found as the nearest set of nodes at least one of which is located exterior to the nose region. We designate  $f_{\mbox{old}}$  and  $f_{\mbox{new}}$  as values of any function at these node points at time  $t_{\mbox{old}}$  and  $t_{\mbox{new}}$  and the region of the total descent of the tota

$$f^{i} = f^{i}_{old} + (n/K_t)(f^{i}_{new} - f^{i}_{old})$$

where  $n=1,\,2,\,\ldots,\,K_{t}$  and i=1 or 2 corresponds to points 1 and 2. Point a corresponds to the boundary value whose value at  $t=t_{old}+n\Delta t_{nose}$  remains to be determined. Point c corresponds to the nearest mesh point interior to the outer boundary. The values of the flow field at point c can be computed since they only depend upon the flow at point a at a time  $t=t_{old}+(n-1)\Delta t_{nose}$ . Point b corresponds to a point exterior to the nose region between points 1 and 2 along  $\theta=\theta_{a}=\theta_{c}$  in cases 1

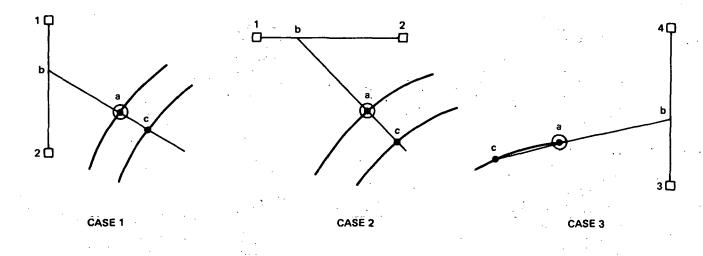


Fig. 2.6 Nose Region Interface Interpolation

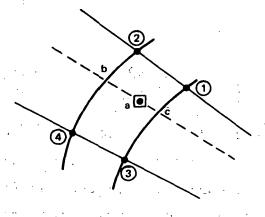


Fig. 2.7 Nose Region Interior Interpolation

and 2, and along  $r = r_a = r_c$  in case 3. For cases 1 and 2, the value of f at point a, at  $t = t_{old} + n\Delta t_{nose}$ , is

$$f_a = f_c + \left(\frac{r_a - r_c}{r_b - r_c}\right)(f_b - f_c)$$
 (7)

where for case 1,

$$f_b = f_1 + \left(\frac{y_b - y_1}{y_2 - y_1}\right)(f_2 - f_1)$$

and for case 2,

$$f_b = f_1 + \left(\frac{x_b - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}\right)(f_2 - f_1)$$

Similarly, for case 3,

$$f_a = f_c + (\frac{x_a - x_c}{x_1 - x_c})(f_b - f_c)$$
 (8)

where

$$f_b = f_1 + \left(\frac{y_b - y_3}{y_a - y_3}\right)(f_2 - f_1)$$

Now all the nose region may be computed K steps until a time  $t_{new} = t_{old} + K \Delta t_{nose}$  is reached. The values of the cusped nacelle points interior to the nose region may now be updated by interpolation of the nose region points. The interpolation is illustrated in Fig. 2.7. Points 1, 2, 3, and 4 are the node points in the nose region surrounding the cusped nacelle point a. Points b and c are points defined at  $\theta = \theta_a$  at  $r = r_2 = r_4$  and  $r = r_1 = r_3$ , respectively. By linear interpolation we obtain

$$f_b = f_2 + \left(\frac{\theta_a - \theta_1}{\theta_3 - \theta_1}\right)(f_4 - f_2)$$

$$f_c = f_1 + \left(\frac{\theta_a - \theta_1}{\theta_3 - \theta_1}\right)(f_3 - f_1)$$

and

$$f_a = f_b + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{r_a - r_2}{r_1 - r_2} \right) + \left( \frac{r_a - r_4}{r_3 - r_4} \right) \right] (f_c - f_b)$$
 (9)

The entire cycle is repeated for successive time steps.

## 2.2.3 Engine-Inlet Interface

The mass flow going through the engine at the engine-inlet interface is a boundary condition on the nacelle computation. From this specified mass flow the values of the flow variables P, u, v, S along interface C of Fig. 2.2 must be found. One technique consists of using unsteady characteristic compatibility relations coupled with conservation of mass along streamlines. This technique turns out to be quite cumbersome in practice. In order to avoid this difficulty, we have devised the computational device diagrammed in Fig. 2.8. Here we assume a choked convergent-divergent nozzle follows the interface. This is not the actual exhaust nozzle, but is merely a computational technique to specify the required mass flow through the interface by fixing the area of the throat. Namely, the throat radius r is found to be

$$\frac{\mathbf{r}^*}{\mathbf{H}} = \left\{ \dot{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathbf{r}} \mathbf{M}_{\infty} \left[ \frac{2}{\gamma + 1} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \mathbf{M}_{\infty}^2 \right) \right]^{\frac{-(\gamma + 1)}{2(\gamma - 1)}} \right\}^{j/2}$$
(10)

where  $\dot{m}_r$  is the mass flow ratio, H is the height of the cowl lip above the centerline, and j = 0 for 2-D and j = 1 for axisymmetric flow.

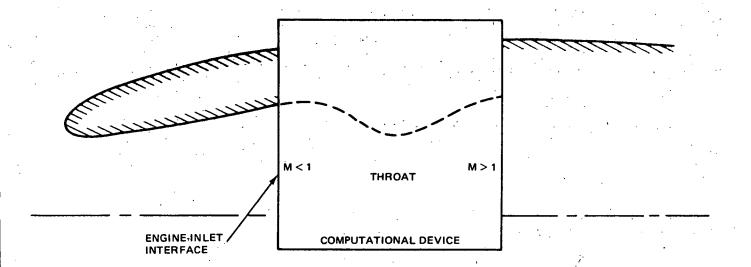


Fig. 2.8 Computational Device to Determine Engine-Inlet Conditions

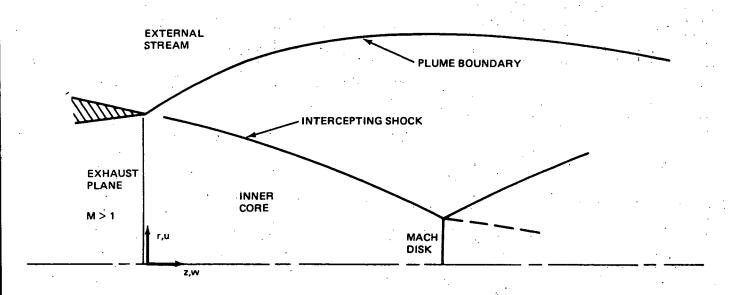


Fig. 2.9 Exhaust Plume for an Underexpanded Nozzle

Once the stream is accelerated to a supersonic velocity, the computation may be terminated by extrapolating the flow in the supersonic region. This device allows us to determine all the fluid properties at the interface by only specifying the mass flow. The detail of the flow through this nozzle (the computational device) is not pertinent to the nacelle calculation.

## 2.2.4 Plume Computation

The major objective of including the plume calculation is to determine the effect of the plume shape on the nacelle surface pressure distribution. We feel that this goal can be most effectively achieved using a quasi-steady approach. Namely, the supersonic under-expanded jet (the case of interest) is computed using steady state equations with the plume boundary pressure distribution specified and the shape of the plume boundary resulting from the computation. This new jet boundary is then used in the time-dependent nacelle calculations for a specified number of time steps (typically about 100). Then the resulting pressure distribution from the nacelle calculation is input to the plume program and a new plume boundary results. This procedure is repeated until the plume boundary pressure distribution and shape reach steady values. This approach should converge since relatively large changes in the pressure distribution will produce only very minor changes in the plume shape.

The basic features of an under-expanded supersonic exhaust plume are illustrated in Fig. 2.9. This computation considers the flow field downstream to near the Mach disk. At this point, the shape of the plume boundary is extrapolated. The intercepting shock is handled as a discontinuity satisfying the Rankine-Hugoniot relations.

## 2.2.4.1 Equations, Transformation

The governing inviscid, steady Euler equations are written as

$$uP_{r} + wP_{z} + \gamma(u_{z} + w_{z} + j\frac{r}{r}) = 0$$

$$uu_{r} + wu_{z} + \tau P_{r} = 0$$

$$uw_{r} + ww_{z} + \tau P_{z} = 0$$

$$uS_{r} + wS_{z} = 0$$
(11)

where P = log(p/p<sub>ref</sub>), R = log( $\rho/\rho_{ref}$ ), S = P -  $\gamma$ R,  $\tau = \exp\left[\left(\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}\right)P + \frac{1}{\gamma} S\right] \quad \text{and} \quad u \quad \text{and} \quad w \quad \text{are the velocities in the r and z directions, respectively, nondimensionalized by } \sqrt{p_{ref}/\rho_{ref}}.$ 

Note here that a change in notation has been made for the plume calculation discussion. The computer program for the plume was written independently of the nacelle program and, hence, used somewhat different variable names. For consistency, we will now adopt the notation of the plume program. The following chart lists the major changes.

Plume	·. ·	<u>Nacelle</u>
z	· →	· <b>x</b>
r	-	У
u	<del></del>	v
w		u

Furthermore, the nondimensionalization of the variables is different. For the nacelle,  $p_{ref} = p_{\infty}$ ,  $\rho_{ref} = \rho_{\infty}$ , and  $Q_{ref} = \sqrt{p_{\infty}/\rho_{\infty}}$ . For the plume,  $p_{ref} = p_{jet}$ ,  $\rho_{ref} = \rho_{jet}$ , and  $Q_{ref} = \sqrt{p_{jet}/\rho_{jet}}$ , where the subscript jet corresponds to the conditions

at the nozzle exhaust plane. The relationship of  $p_{jet}$ ,  $\rho_{jet}$  to  $p_{m}$ ,  $\rho_{m}$  and the chamber conditions are

$$p_{jet} = p_{\infty}^{P_{r}} \frac{\left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M^{2} \right)^{\gamma/\gamma - 1} \right]_{\infty}}{\left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M^{2} \right)^{\gamma/\gamma - 1} \right]_{jet}}$$

$$\rho_{jet} = \frac{p_{jet}^{\rho_{\infty}}}{T_{r}^{p_{\infty}}} \frac{\left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M^{2} \right) / R \right]_{jet}}{\left[ \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M^{2} \right) / R \right]_{\infty}}$$
(12)

where  $P_r$  is the stagnation pressure ratio and  $T_r$  is the stagnation temperature ratio of the jet to the free stream.

In general, the plume flow field will contain an intercepting shock as shown in Fig. 2.9. Here the flow field is split into two regions, I and II. Region I is bounded by the axis of the jet b(I) and the imbedded shock c(I). Region II is bounded by the imbedded shock b(II) = c(I) and the plume boundary c(II). When there is no intercepting shock, there will only be one region bounded by b(I), the plume axis, and c(I), the plume boundary. A computational frame for either region is obtained with the following transformation

$$X = \frac{r - b}{c - b}$$

$$Z = z$$
(13)

The equations are then transformed and rearranged to give the Z-derivatives explicitly as

$$P_{Z} = \frac{wR_{1} - \gamma R_{2}}{w^{2} - \gamma \tau}$$

$$w_{Z} = \frac{wR_{2} - \tau R_{1}}{w^{2} - \gamma \tau}$$

$$u_{Z} = \frac{1}{w} \left[ -u_{X}(uX_{r} + wX_{z}) - \tau P_{X}X_{r} \right]$$

$$S_{Z} = -\frac{1}{w} S_{X}(uX_{r} + wX_{z})$$
(14)

where

$$R_{1} = -\left[P_{X}(uX_{r} + wX_{z}) + \gamma(u_{X}X_{r} + w_{x}X_{z} + j\frac{\gamma u}{r}\right]$$

$$R_{2} = -\left[w_{X}(uX_{r} + wX_{z}) + \tau P_{X}X_{z}\right].$$

The equations are differenced using the MacCormack scheme described in Section 2.2.1. A marching procedure in the Z-direction can be used, provided  $w^2 > \gamma \tau$  or the Mach number in the z-direction is supersonic.

# 2.2.4.2 Characteristics

The evaluation of the jet boundary and the imbedded shock require the use of characteristics. In general, the characteristic direction and compatibility relations in the computational plane can be developed using standard methods. The characteristic direction is

$$\lambda = X_r \left[ \frac{X_z}{X_r} + \frac{uw \pm a^2 \beta}{w^2 - a^2} \right]$$

where

$$a^{2} = \gamma \tau$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{M^{2} - 1}$$

$$M^{2} = \frac{u^{2} + w^{2}}{a^{2}}$$

and the compatibility equation is

$$\pm \beta \tau (P_Z + \lambda P_X) + w^2 (\theta_z + \lambda \theta_X) = -\frac{ua^2}{r} \frac{u \pm w\beta}{w^2 - a^2}$$
 (15)

where  $\theta = u/w$ . The C-F-L rule for this case can be represented as

$$\Delta Z = \min\left(\frac{\Delta X}{\lambda}\right)$$

## 2.2.4.3 Jet Boundary

The pertinent characteristic reaching the plume boundary from inside the jet is  $\lambda^+$  as shown in the sketch in Fig. 2.10. This boundary is a streamline so that  $c_z = u/w$  and X = 1, whereby

$$X_{z} = X_{r} \left( - \frac{u}{w} \right)$$

so that

$$\lambda^{+} = X_{r} \left[ -\theta + \frac{\theta w^{2} + \beta a^{2}}{w^{2} - a^{2}} \right] \qquad (16)$$

The compatibility relation becomes

$$\theta_{\rm Z} = -\lambda^{+} \theta_{\rm X} + \frac{1}{w^{2}} \left[ -\beta \tau (P_{\rm Z} + \lambda^{+} P_{\rm X}) - \frac{ua^{2}}{r} \frac{u + w\beta}{w^{2} - a^{2}} \right]$$
 (17)

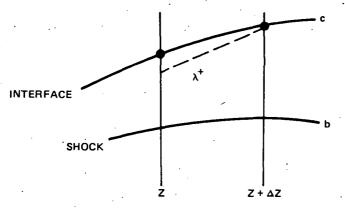


Fig. 2.10 Plume Boundary Computation

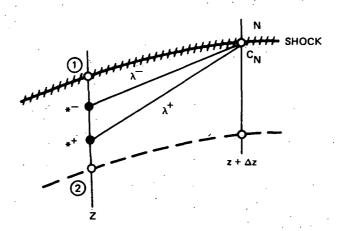


Fig. 2.11 Low Pressure Side of Shock

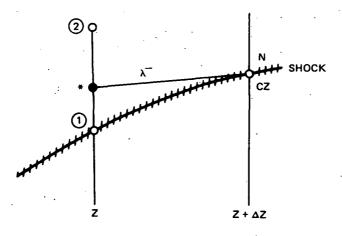


Fig. 2.12 High Pressure Side of Shock

with  $P_Z$  prescribed from the nacelle computation. The above equation is integrated to give the position of the plume boundary at  $Z_{new} = Z + dZ$ .

## 2.2.4.4 <u>Imbedded Shock</u>

In general, the intercepting shock does not immediately begin at the nozzle lip. Its presence is detected at a position downstream of the nozzle exit by monitoring the pressure distribution in the r-direction at each z location. When the maximum pressure gradient grows in three consecutive z steps, a shock is fit. Initially, the shock is taken to be coincident with the  $\lambda^-$  characteristic at the point of maximum gradient. Namely,

$$c_z = \lambda^- = \frac{uw - a^2\beta}{w^2 - a^2}$$
 (18)

As the shock develops, the values on the low pressure side are computed from the two characteristics reaching the shock (see Fig. 2.11). The values at the two points \* and \* are obtained by interpolation.

$$P_{\star}^{\pm} = P_{2} + \epsilon^{\pm}(P_{1} - P_{2})$$

$$\theta_{\star}^{\pm} = \theta_{2} + \epsilon^{\pm}(\theta_{1} - \theta_{2})$$

$$(19)$$

where

$$\epsilon^{\pm} = \frac{c_{N} - r_{2} - \lambda_{2}^{\pm} \Delta z}{\Delta r + \Delta z (\lambda_{1}^{\pm} - \lambda_{2}^{\pm})}$$

The two characteristic compatibility relations may be simultaneously solved to get  $P_N$  and  $\theta_N$  in terms of  $P_{\star}^{\pm}, \theta_{\star}^{\pm}$  and the other flow quantities at the \* points.

$$\theta_{N} = \frac{E_{3} - \frac{E_{1}}{D_{1}} D_{3}}{E_{2} - \frac{E_{1}}{D_{1}} D_{2}}$$

$$P_{N} = \frac{D_{3} - D_{2} \theta_{N}}{D_{1}}$$
(20)

where

$$D_{1} = (\tau\beta)^{+}, \qquad E_{1} = -(\tau\beta)^{-}$$

$$D_{2} = (w^{2})^{+}, \qquad E_{2} = -(w^{2})^{-}$$

$$D_{3} = \left[-\frac{ua^{2}}{r}\left(\frac{u + w\beta}{w^{2} - a^{2}}\right)\right]^{+} \Delta z + D_{1}P_{*}^{+} + D_{2}\theta_{*}^{+}$$

$$E_{3} = \left[-\frac{ua^{2}}{r}\left(\frac{u - w\beta}{w^{2} - a^{2}}\right)\right]^{-} \Delta z + E_{1}P_{*}^{-} + E_{2}\theta_{*}^{-}$$

The flow properties on the high pressure side at the shock are found from one characteristic relation combined iteratively with the Rankine-Hugoniot relations. The pertinent characteristic reaching the shock from the high pressure side is  $\lambda$  as shown in Fig. 2.12. The values at the \* point are found by interpolating between points 1 and 2, whereby

$$P_{\star} = P_1 + \epsilon(P_2 - P_1)$$

$$\theta_{\star} = \theta_1 + \epsilon(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

where

$$\epsilon = \frac{c_N - c - \lambda_1 \Delta z}{\Delta r + \Delta z (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}$$

The resulting compatibility relation may be integrated between the shock and the \* point to yield

$$P_{N_{Hi}} = \left[P_{\star} + \frac{w^{2}\theta_{\star}}{\beta r} - \frac{u\gamma}{\beta r} \frac{(w - u\beta)}{(w^{2} - a^{2})} \Delta r\right] + \frac{w^{2}}{\beta r} \theta_{N_{Hi}}$$
(21)

where Hi corresponds to the high pressure side of the shock.

The Rankine-Hugoniot relations may be written as

$$P_{N_{Hi}} = P_{N_{Lo}} + \log \left( \frac{2\gamma M_{n_1}^2 - (\gamma - 1)}{\gamma + 1} \right)$$
 (22)

where

$$M_{n_1}^2 = \frac{\tilde{u}_1^2}{a_1}$$

$$a_1^2 = \gamma T_{N_{Lo}},$$

 $\tilde{u}_1$  is the normal component of the velocity to the shock on the low pressure side of the shock, and Lo refers to the low pressure side of the shock.

$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_1 = \mathbf{u}_{N_{Lo}}^{N_1} + \mathbf{w}_{N_{Lo}}^{N_2}$$

$$N_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + c_z^2}}$$
,  $N_2 = \frac{c_z}{\sqrt{1 + c_z^2}}$ 

In addition,  $\theta_{\mathrm{N_{Hi}}}$  is also a function of  $c_z$ . We take  $\widetilde{u}_2, \widetilde{v}_2$  to be the normal and tangential components, respectively, on the high pressure side of the shock. From the Rankine-Hugoniot relations

$$\frac{\tilde{u}_2}{\tilde{u}_1} = \frac{(\gamma - 1)M_{n_1}^2 + 2}{(\gamma + 1)M_{n_1}^2}$$

and

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_2 = \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_1 = \mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{N}_{LO}}^{\mathbf{N}_2} - \mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{N}_{LO}}^{\mathbf{N}_1}$$

whereby

$$\theta_{N_{\text{Hi}}} = \frac{\mathbf{u}_{N_{\text{Hi}}}}{\mathbf{w}_{N_{\text{Hi}}}} = \frac{\widetilde{\mathbf{u}}_{2}N_{1} + \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{2}N_{2}}{\widetilde{\mathbf{u}}_{2}N_{2} - \widetilde{\mathbf{v}}_{2}N_{1}} \qquad (23)$$

The above Eqs. (21), (22), and (23), are solved in a trial and error procedure to determine  $c_2$  at the new shock point.

An example of these procedures for a plume computation will be presented in Section 2.3.

#### 2.3 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The applications of the numerical procedures presented in Section 2.2 are now discussed. The examples include three computations of axisymmetric nacelle flow fields about a given geometry with different mass flow ratios and Mach numbers and one computation of an isolated boattail with a plume.

The nacelle geometry for all cases considered was the forebody of the NACA 1-85-100 nacelle designated Inlet No. 8 of NASA LRC test 264 as sketched in Fig. 2.13. Although the actual nacelle was 54 in. long, only the first 18 in. were used in the calculations with a straight pipe assumed to be following aft of the cowl. The computations did not include the centerbody as shown in Fig. 2.13 and included a "throat" within the inlet to specify

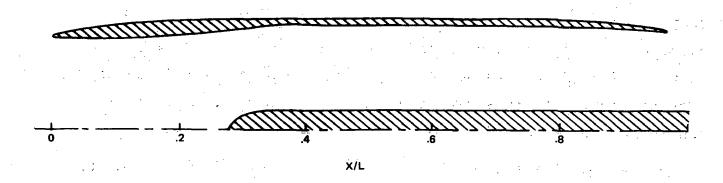


Fig. 2.13 Nacelle Geometry (NACA 1-85-100)

the appropriate mass flow as discussed in Section 2.2.3. The geometry was approximated with a series of 13 cubic fits with values of radius and slope at intersection points agreeing with the experimental geometry. The geometry routine is discussed in Section 3.

All the nacelle calculations used approximately 2150 node points in the entire field with approximately 80 points on the surface of the nacelle and 19 of these on the cowl lip. The details of the mesh point distributions are found in the test case in Section 3.

The first case computed is the flow field about the nacelle geometry discussed above at M=0.4 and  $\dot{m}_r=0.847$ . The results of the calculation after 2000 time steps, T=2.43, are shown in Fig. 2.14. Values of  $C_p$  versus x/L axial distance near the cowl lip are shown compared to experimental data from run 20 Test 264 NASA LRC.

As a second example, the M=0.7,  $\dot{m}_r=0.8715$  flow over the same nacelle geometry as the first case was computed. Figure 2.15 shows the calculated values of  $C_p$  versus x near the cowl lip after 1600 time steps corresponding to a nondimensional time, T=2.94. The experimental data of point 47, run 20 of the Langley test are in good agreement with the numerical results. The details of the computation in the vicinity of the cowl lip are shown in the isobar plot, Fig. 2.16.

Next we attempted to compute the M=0.9,  $\dot{m}_r=0.885$  flow over the same nacelle. In this calculation, a shock formed inside the cowl lip. As discussed previously in Section 2.1, we attempted to "smear" this shock. However, the shock remained inside the inlet and did not "pop" out. The effective result was that the mass flow

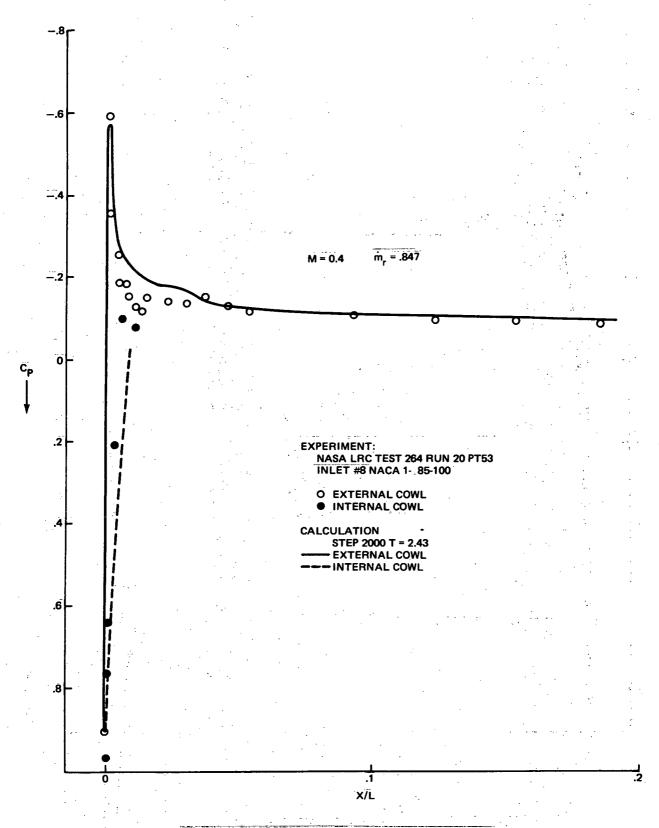


Fig. 2.14 Nacelle Surface Pressure Distribution Cowl Lip

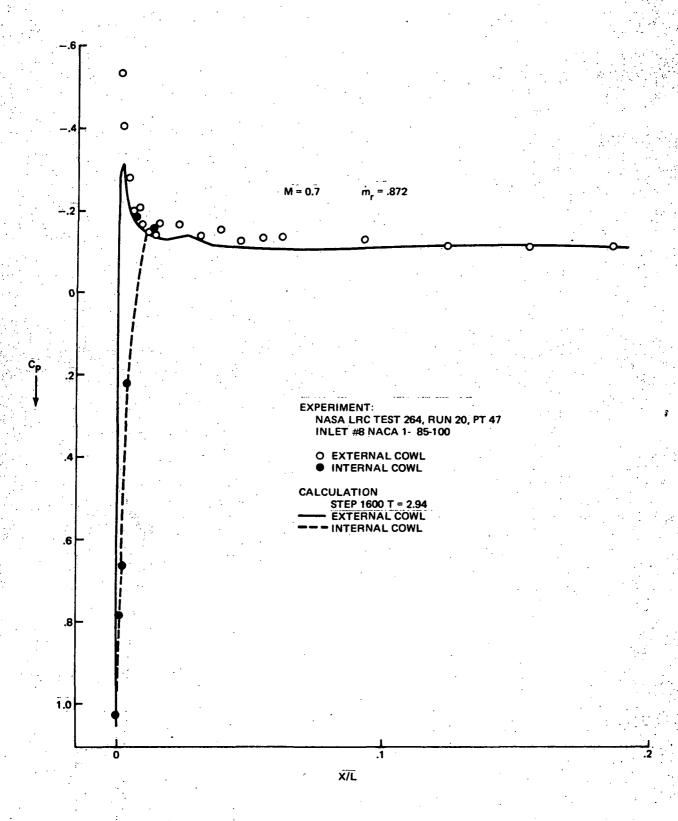


Fig. 2.15 Nacelle Surface Pressure Distribution Cowl Lip

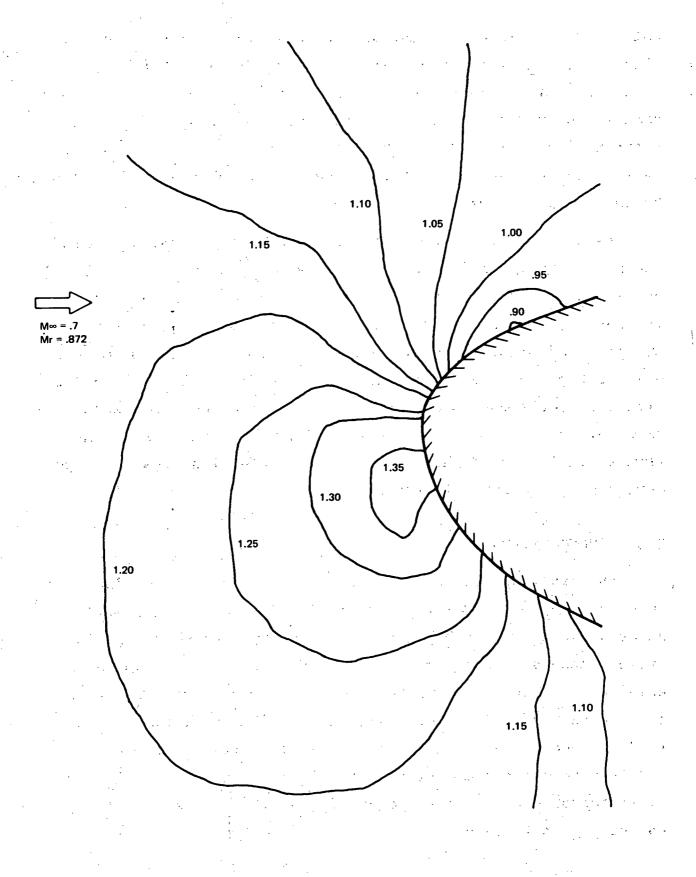


Fig. 2.16 Isobars (p/p<sup>∞</sup>) Nacelle Cowl Lip

going into the inlet was not sufficiently low. Although the mass flow specified by the engine-inlet interface was 0.885, the actual calculated mass flow entering the inlet was 0.930. This fact is in evidence in the computed surface pressure distribution shown in Fig. 2.17. Here, the shape of the  $C_p$  versus x curve agrees with the data but is displaced. This phenomenon corresponds to an incorrectly matched mass flow.

As an example of the boattail plume computation, we considered the flow over a straight semi-infinite pipe at  $M_{\infty} = 0.7$ . The jet had an initial Mach number of 3.0 with a ratio of jet static pressure to free stream static pressure of 3.0. The results of the computed plume shape, imbedded shock location and Mach number distributions within the jet are shown in Fig. 2.18. The calculation ran 500 steps to a time T = 12.4 with the plume shape revised every 50 steps. The number of plume iterations was more than sufficient with the plume shape changing less than two percent during the final iteration.

#### 2.4 CONCLUSIONS

The basic objectives of this task have been to develop a computer program for predicting the inviscid transonic flow field about a nacelle. Furthermore, it was desired to obtain an extremely accurate solution to this problem. Our previous experience in calculating transonic flows over simple bodies dictated our approach of using the method of time-dependent computations (TDC). However, as we have described in Sections 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3, the inherent complexities of this problem coupled with our basic approach have prevented us from obtaining a satisfactory solution at this time.

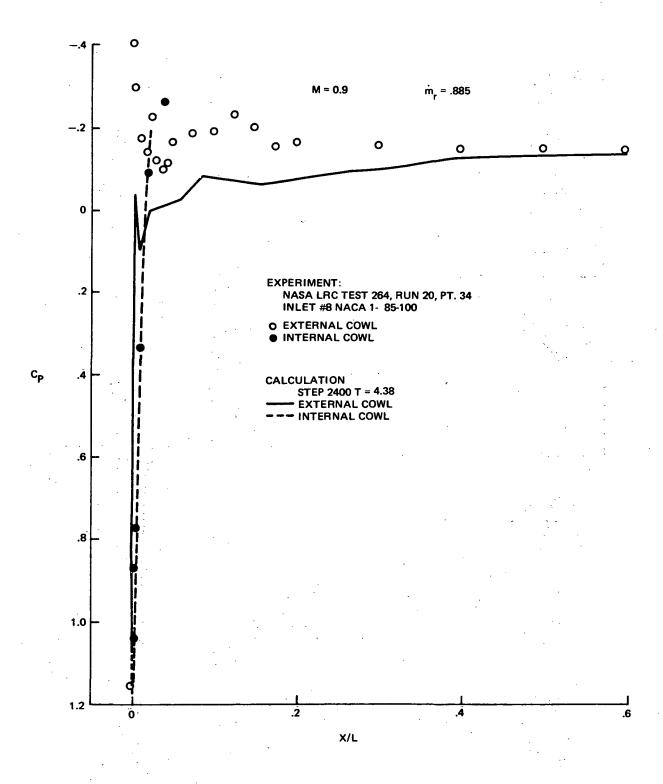


Fig. 2.17 Nacelle Surface Pressure Distribution Cowl Lip

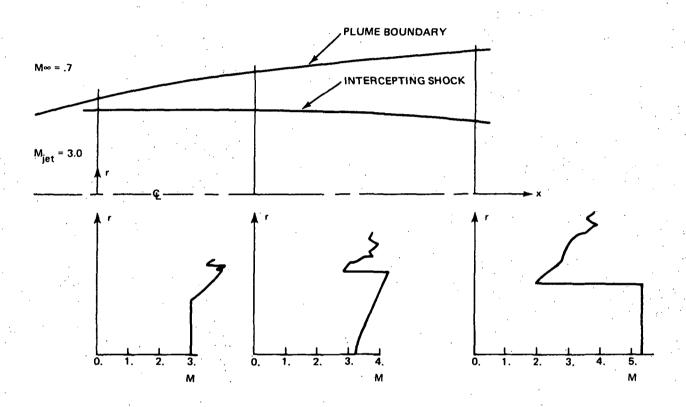


Fig. 2.18 Boattail – Plume Computation  $p_{jet}/p_{\infty} = 3.0$ 

We do not feel that there is anything fundamentally wrong with our methods. Rather, the sum total of complex features due to geometry, engine-inlet interfaces, exhaust plume and coordinate stretchings have combined to form an extremely complicated program. This type of program cannot accommodate our shock fitting procedures and, hence, the difficulties at transonic Mach numbers. Nontheless, the numerical techniques developed here will find some applications for the calculation of subsonic nacelle flow fields.

In order to solve the transonic nacelle problem at this time, we feel that another approach may be found more suitable. Relaxation methods have proven quite effective in solving two and three dimensional transonic airfoil problems (e.g., Jameson's work) and more recently for axisymmetric boattails (e.g., J. South). However, some important technical details have to be developed before a relaxation approach can be used for the nacelle problem. Some examples are the determination of a suitable mapping so that the nacelle surface becomes a coordinate surface at the transformed plane, and the development of procedures to specify the inlet mass flow and to handle the exhaust plume computation.

At present we feel that TDC has limited applicability for complicated transonic flow calculations. Ultimately, however, for transonic flows with strong shock waves and for time-varying flow fields, time-dependent methods should prove to be quite useful.

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#### 3. COMPUTER PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

#### 3.1 USER ORIENTED DOCUMENTATION

In this section we discuss all the details necessary to enable the engineering user to run the computer program for the time-dependent nacelle calculation. Firstly, the general features and over-all logic flow are presented. The program usage and operation are then explained in terms of a complete discussion of program inputs. Finally, the accuracy and limitations of the program will be described.

# 3.1.1 General Features and Over-all Logic Flow

Here we present a qualitative description of all features of the computer program pertinent to the engineering user. A discussion of the options, nacelle geometry, mesh point distribution, plume geometry, output options, plume computation, and over-all logic flow now follow.

# 3.1.1.1 <u>Options</u>

The basic computer program for the time-dependent computation of the inviscid flow field about a nacelle is designated program 15C. This program has several major options. Namely, it can handle either a complete nacelle or an isolated boattail. There are also options for including an exhaust plume and for specifying either two dimensional or axisymmetric flow. In addition, the program may be started from time T = 0 directly or from a tape input generated in a previous run. The implementation of these features will be discussed in the section dealing with input and output. Other critical factors necessary to run the program consist of the geometry and mesh point distribution.

#### 3.1.1.2 Nacelle Geometry

The geometry routine supplied as part of the computer program, called SUBROUTINE WALL, is relatively simple to implement. The nacelle surface is divided into three areas, the cowl lip, external cowl, and internal cowl, as shown in Fig. 3.1. Each of these areas is divided into an arbitrary number of sections. The user inputs the number of divisions for each region and the value of y and dy/dx at each division point. In addition, a parameter is input at each point denoting whether a cubic or a straight line is to be fit between successive divisions. The program automatically performs the appropriate curve fits. The details of the user geometry input now follow.

Firstly, the length L of the nacelle, the radius of the cowl lip  $r_n$ , and the height above the centerline of the center of the cowl lip, H. Note that all barred qualities discussed here are dimensional. All lengths in the program will then be nondimensionalized with respect to L. The radius of the cowl lip is taken from the nacelle blueprint. It is not necessary for this lip to be circular and the value of  $r_n$  is somewhat arbitrary. However, the smaller the  $r_n$ , the greater the resolution near the nose, that also corresponds to increased computer running time. Typically, for the NACA 1-185-100 inlet, we used an  $r_n = 0.2$  in. as is shown in Section 3.2.4.

Next, the cowl lip must be considered. This region is divided into JNOS intervals as shown in Fig. 3.2. The values of x,y and dy/dx are input at each division. These values must be in order starting at J=1 corresponding to  $\overline{x}=\overline{r}_n$  on the upper surface to J=JNOS which is  $\overline{x}=\overline{r}_n$  on the lower surface. The program automatically curve fits r as a cubic in  $\theta$  between each interval.

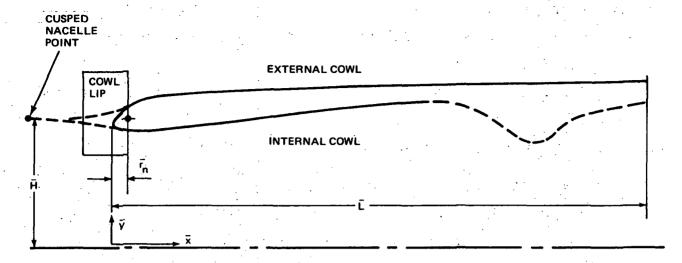
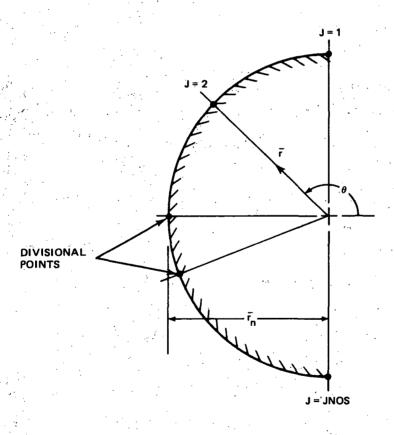


Fig. 3.1 Nacelle Geometry Notation



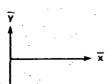


Fig. 3.2 Cowl Lip Notation

Note that Cartesian values of x, y, dy/dx are input, with the program automatically converting to polar coordinates. It is recommended that one interval should correspond to x = 0 (the value of dy/dx at this point is infinite and any finite input value will be accepted). Generally three to five intervals in the nose region should be adequate.

The next part of the geometry input is the external cowl. Here, there are JOUT divisional points as shown in Fig. 3.3. The first intersection J=1 corresponds to the cusped nacelle point and is automatically input as  $x=-r_0+r_n$  and y=H, dy/dx=0. A cubic fit is used between J=1 and J=2. From J=2 to J=JOUT values of x, y, dy/dx must be input along with the value of the parameter LOUT(J). LOUT(J) = 3 for a cubic fit between J and J+1 and LOUT(J) = 1 for a straight line between J and J+1. Also it is necessary to input the actual number of intersection points which are to be input called JOUTB. Since J=1 is specified in the program, JOUTB = JOUT-1. Note that we define  $r_0=3r_0$ .

The last region to be considered is the internal cowl as depicted in Fig. 3.4. Here we have JINB divisional points with x, y, and dy/dx input for each point. Also LIN(J) is input, which determines the type of curve fit to be used between J and J+1. The values at J=1 are preset with  $x=-r_0+r_n$ , y=H, dy/dx=0, and LIN(1) = 3. Furthermore, values at the next to last intersection point JIN-1 are predetermined from the mass flow specification (Section 2.2.3) and the last value of JIN where x=L, y=H, and dy/dx=0. Thus, only values between J=2 and J=JIN-2 need to be input. The total number of input intersectional points JINB=JIN-3.

When the boattail option of the program is used, only the data for the external cowl need to be input. The plume geometry input

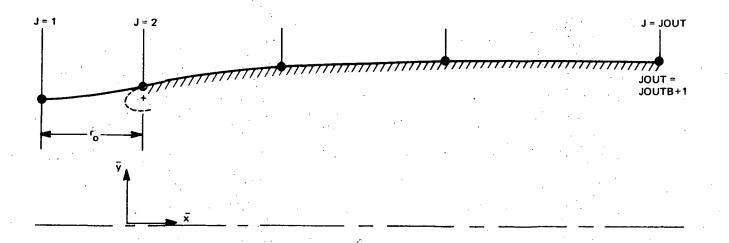


Fig. 3.3 External Cowl Notation

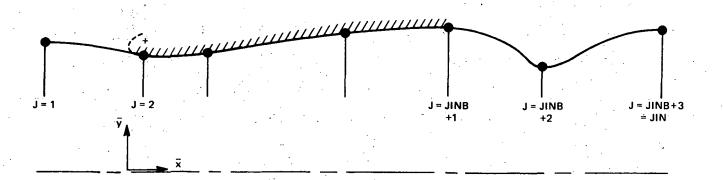


Fig. 3.4 Internal Cowl Notation

will be discussed separately. The nacelle geometry routine does not explicitly have a centerbody, although provisions for this situation have been maintained throughout the computer program.

The nacelle geometry inputs will be summarized in Section 3.1.2.

# 3.1.1.3 Mesh Point Distribution and Coordinate Stretchings

Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 shown in Fig. 2.2 have NC(LREG) mesh points in the x-direction and MC(LREG) mesh points in the y-direction. Region 8 has MC(8) mesh points in the r-direction and NC(8) in the  $\theta$ -direction. Values of NC(LREG) and MC(LREG) are input into the program. Within the present DIMENSION statements, the maximum value of MC(LREG) is 19 and the maximum value of NC(LREG) is 40 with the additional constraint of

$$\sum_{\text{LREG}=1} \text{NC (LREG)} = 150 .$$

Thus, the maximum number of mesh points used in the nacelle computation is 2850. This does not include the points within the plume which will be discussed separately. Region 8 corresponds to the nose region.

Increasing the number of mesh points in each region increases the resolution. To simplify the choice we have built into the program two sets of mesh distributions: one set for the complete nacelle calculation and the other set for the boattail option. The values of NC and MC of any region may be input to change any of the preset values. The values of NC and MC for the nacelle calculation are

NC(1) =	18	MC (1)	=	18
NC(2) =	18	MC(2)	=	18
NC(3) =	25	MC(3)	=	18
NC(4) =	16	MC (4)	=	18
NC(6) =	18	MC (6)	=	18
NC(7) =	32	MC(7)	=	18
NC(8) =	19	MC(8)	=	9

For the boattail option

$$NC(1) = 20$$
  $MC(1) = 15$   
 $NC(2) = 1$   $MC(2) = 1$   
 $NC(3) = 1$   $MC(3) = 1$   
 $NC(4) = 1$   $MC(4) = 1$   
 $NC(6) = 20$   $MC(6) = 15$   
 $NC(7) = 20$   $MC(7) = 15$   
 $NC(8) = 1$   $MC(8) = 1$ 

Note that all the values of NC and MC are not independent. The constraints are

$$MC(4) = MC(3) = MC(2)$$
  
 $MC(7) = MC(6) = MC(1)$   
 $NC(2) = NC(1)$ 

Once the number of mesh points are selected, the actual mesh point distribution in the physical plane is determined from the values of the stretching parameters. The stretching parameters  $x_0$ ,  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$ ,  $y_0$ ,  $y_2$ ,  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ , and  $\alpha_4$  are determined from physical mesh point locations DD(J),  $J=1\rightarrow 6$ . The lengths DD are shown in Fig. 3.5. Shown here are the regional interfaces and the first and last grid lines (in the physical space). Values of DD are as shown in Fig. 3.5. Again, to simplify the running of

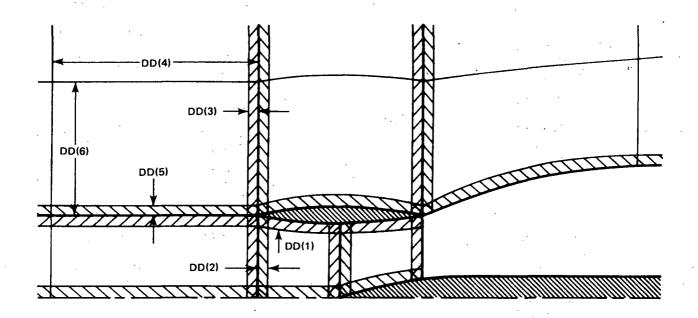


Fig. 3.5 Stretching Parameters

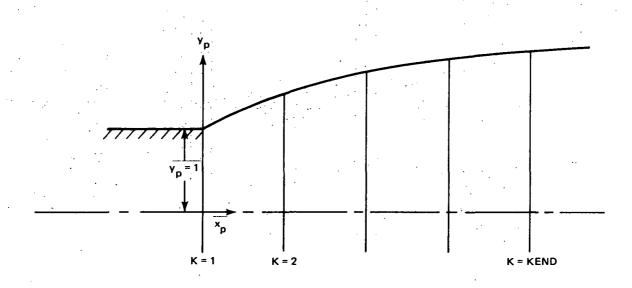


Fig. 3.6 Plume Geometry

the program, two sets of values of DD are built into the program.

Complete Nacelle Calculation		Boattail Option		
DD(1) = 0.005	DD(4) = 4.0	DD(1) = 0	DD(4) = 10	
DD(2) = 0.005	DD(5) = 0.005	DD(2) = 0.05	DD(5) = 0.05	
DD(3) = 0.005	DD(6) = 4.0	DD(3) = 0.05	DD(6) = 10	

Note that the numbers 1-6 are only an index and do not correspond to any particular region.

# 3.1.1.4 Plume Geometry

Initially, the shape of the plume in Cartesian coordinates is input into the program. These coordinates,  $\mathbf{x}_p$  and  $\mathbf{y}_p$ , are scaled to the initial radius of the jet as in Fig. 3.6. A piecewise parabolic fit is made to the coordinates extending to downstream infinity. After the plume computation has been made, the new boundary shape is curve fit automatically.

# 3.1.1.5 Flow Field Output

There are two basic output options, the surface flow field output and the complete nacelle flow field. For the surface flow field, values of the Cartesian coordinate position, x,y, pressure p, Mach number M, flow deflection  $\tau = v/u$ , and pressure coefficient  $C_p$  are given for each mesh point along the surfaces of the outer cowl, inner cowl, and plume boundary (outside the plume). For the complete flow field, output values of the entire field are given for x, y, p, a (speed of sound), u, v (velocity components), M,  $\rho$  (density),  $C_p$  and S (entropy). The output is divided into regions as in Fig. 2.2. Note that for regions 1-7, u,v are the Cartesian velocities and for region 8, u,v are the polar velocities. All the outputs are nondimensional as discussed

in Section 2.2. The pressure is scaled by  $p_{\infty}$ , the density by  $\rho_{\infty}$ , all velocities by  $\sqrt{p_{\infty}/\rho_{\infty}}$ , and all lengths by  $\overline{L}$ , the length of the nacelle.

In addition, the mass flow going through the inlet is numerically integrated (trapezoidal rule) and output whenever the complete flow field output is called.

# 3.1.1.6 Tape Input and Output

The program has a restart capability. At the end of a given run, the contents of all common blocks are dumped onto Tape Unit 12. At the start of the next run, the data are read from Tape Unit 11. The implementation of input parameters to use this option is discussed in Section 3.1.2.

# 3.1.1.7 Plume Calculation

The plume is computed every KPLUME number of time steps. If KPLUME = ~ 1 there will be no plume and a straight pipe will be assumed to extend downstream of the body. The plume routines have been written as a separate independent program. It is made part of the entire nacelle program through subroutines BOUND and PLUBO. BOUND takes the values of the pressure along the plume outer surface (obtained in the nacelle calculation) and converts the results into a form suitable for the PLUME routine. PLUBO curve fits the computed plume shape into a form compatible with the nacelle calculation. The plume is computed to a specific value of length which is input. This length should be shorter than the distance to the Mach disk.

The plume routine output values of Z, r, p, u, w,  $\theta$ , M, S, and  $\tau$ , where quantities are nondimensional with respect to nozzle

exhaust plane conditions (Section 2.2.4). The major input conditions are M,  $\gamma$ , PRATIO. Note that here PRATIO is the ratio of static pressures of the jet to the free stream. This quantity is related to the stagnation pressure ratio  $P_r$  by

PRATIO = 
$$\frac{P_{\infty}}{P_{jet}} = \frac{1}{P_{r}} \frac{\left\{ (1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M^{2})^{\gamma/\gamma - 1} \right\}_{\infty}}{\left\{ (1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M^{2})^{\gamma/\gamma - 1} \right\}_{jet}}$$

[Note that the stagnation temperature ratio is only required to rescale the variables to free stream conditions as in Eqs. (12)].

# 3.1.1.8 Over-all Logic Flow

The details of computer program logic are presented in Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2. Here we will describe some of the important features of the logic flow.

The program begins by receiving input data on the basic parameters associated with the run, all options, and mesh point distributions. Following this, initial data for all variables are computed. The coordinate stretchings are found in subroutine STRECH. The values of the body geometry are calculated in WALL and the initial value of the plume shape is given in PLUBO. The interpolations for the nose region are set up in SETNOS.

Then the major time loop is entered. The size of the new time step is determined and the value of time incremented. Within the time loop, the entire calculation for the cusped nacelle is performed in POINT. A time sub-loop is set up for the nose region and is computed in NOSE. If the option for the plume is in effect and this is the appropriate time step for its computation, sub-routine PLUME is called. This routine acts as a main routine for

the plume computation with the main calculation taking place in SUPER and the plume output given in OUTP. Once a new plume shape is determined, it is curve fit in PLUBO and the stretchings for the nacelle calculation redetermined in STRECH. Now, except for some optional output for the nacelle in OUTPUN, the step of the major time loop is completed.

After a specified number of time steps, KA, the computation, is completed. Finally, there are optional outputs in OUTPUN and optional saving of the data on tape in TAPER.

# 3.1.2 Program Usage and Operation

In order to explain the usage of the program, we present a summary and description of all input data. The order of the discussion follows the order of the data cards. Examples of all data input are shown in Section 3.2.4. Some of the input is of the NAMELIST type. This input procedure has the advantages of being easily identifiable and does not require all the data mentioned in the namelist declaration to be input. Thus, much of the input is optional and these paraemeters will be denoted by an asterisk (\*). The values of the optional input parameters are denoted default options and will be discussed below.

# 3.1.2.1 Program Input

NAMELIST/RUN/NRUN, NDATE, EM, GAMMA, RMFLO, LA, LSYM, KPLUME, STAB

NRUN Run number, Integer 1-99,999

NDATE Rundate, dimensioned NDATE(3), typical input NDATE = 2,19,73

EM M Free stream Mach number

GAMMA\*  $\gamma$  Free stream ratio of specific heats, default value 1.4

RMFLO m<sub>r</sub> Mass flow ratio at engine-inlet interface

LA = 0 two dimensional, = 1 axisymmetric

LSYM = 0 complete nacelle, = 1 boattail option

KPLUME\* The number of time steps between plume computations, typically 100. If equal to -1 no plume computation will be made, default value -1

STAB\* Stability parameter (for time step determination).

Typically 0.75-1.0, default value 1.0

# 3.1.2.2 Input/Output Parameters

NAMELIST/INOUT/MREAD, MRITE, KA, JA, JB, MB, LOUT1, LOUT2

MREAD\* Tape read parameter, integer value represents number of read cycles, = 0 no tape input,

default value 0

MRITE\* Tape write parameter, = 0 do not write on tape,

= 1 write on tape, = -1 rewind tape and write

on tape, default value 0

KA Total number of time steps

JA Number of time steps between surface flow,

field outputs, = -1 for no output

JB\* Number of time steps between complete flow field

outputs, = -1 for no output, default value -1

MB\* Number of mesh points from nacelle surface in

complete flow field output, = -1 all mesh points.

default value = 1 (surface values only)

LOUT1\* = 1 for surface output at end of computation,

= 0 no output, default value 0

LOUT2\* = 1 for complete flow field output at end of

computation, = 0 no output, default value 0

#### 3.1.2.3 Mesh Point Parameters

#### NAMELIST/MESH/NC, MC, DD

NC\* Number of mesh points in x-directions, dimensioned NC(8), full discussion in Section 3.1.1

MC\* Number of mesh points in y-directions, dimensioned MC(8), full discussion in Section 3.1.1

DD\* Mesh point distribution parameters, dimensioned

DD(6), full discussion in Section 3.1.1

#### 3.1.2.4 Geometry Input

1. General Description A Format (20A4)

A Alphanumeric description, 80 characters long

2. General Parameters ELL, HBAR, RNBAR, JNOSB, JOUTB, JINB Format (3F10.4, 3I10)

ELL Length of the nacelle

HBAR H Height of nominal center of cowl lip above centerline, same dimensions as L

RNBAR r Radius of cowl lip (nominal), same dimensions as L

JNOSB Number of divisional points to be input for cowl lip, = 0 for boattail option

JOUTB Number of divisional points to be input for external cowl

JINB Number of divisional points to be input for internal cowl, = 0 for boattail option

3. Cowl Lip Data XBAR, YBAR, YPBAR Format (3F10.4, 3I10)

There will be JNOSB input cards of this type.

4. External Cowl Data XBAR, YBAR, YPBAR, LFUNO(J) Format (3F10.4, 3I10)

YBAR 
$$\frac{\overline{x}}{\overline{y}}$$
 Cartesian position and slope of divisional points along external cowl.

There will be JOUTB input cards of this type.

5. Internal Cowl Data XBAR, YBAR, YPBAR, LFUNI(J) Format (3F10.4, 3I10)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{XBAR} & \overline{\mathbf{x}} \\ \text{YBAR} & \overline{\mathbf{y}} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} \text{Cartesian position and slope of divisional} \\ \text{points along internal cowl.} \\ \text{YPBAR} & \frac{d\overline{\mathbf{y}}}{d\overline{\mathbf{x}}} \end{array} \right\}$$

There will be JINB input cards of this type.

# 3.1.2.5 Plume Geometry Input (Initial)

1. General Description AW Format (20A4)

AW Alphanumeric description, 80 characters long

2. Number of Intervals KK Format (1015)

KK Number of intervals for plume geometry. Corresponds to the number of input cards to follow.

If KK = 1 the plume will be a straight pipe.

3. Plume Shape XPP, YPP Format (2F10.4)

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{XPP} & \text{x} \\ \text{p} \\ \text{Scaling shown of Fig. 3.6.} \end{array}$  Cartesian coordinates of initial plume shape. Scaling shown of Fig. 3.6. There will be KK of these cards.

# 3.1.2.6 Plume Calculation Input

NAMELIST/JET/NA, MA, KA, KOUT, PRATIO, DIST, GAMMA, STAB, ACH

NA\*

Number of mesh intervals in the r-direction

NA(1) low pressure side of the shock, NA(2)

high pressure side of shock, maximum value = 30

KA Maximum number of  $\Delta Z$  steps in calculation,

not crucial, calculation should stop at Z = DIST

KOUT Number of steps between plume output

PRATIO Static pressure ratio  $p_{jet}/p_{\infty}$ . Discussed in

Section 3.1.1

DIST Distance to end of jet computation. Should be

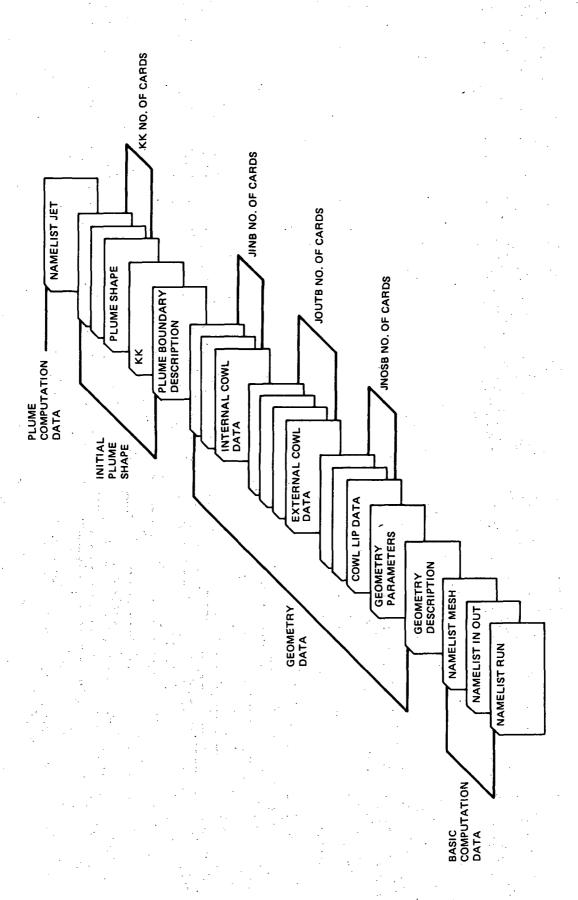
before Mach disk forms

GAMMA\*  $\gamma$  Ratio of specific heats for jet

STAB\* C-F-L parameter, usually = 1

ACH Mier Mach number at exhaust plane of nozzle

A schematic of the card data input is shown in Fig. 3.7.



#### 3.1.3 Accuracy and Limitations

The basic numerical methods for this computation are essentially second-order accurate. However, the boundary conditions and the interpolations at the nose region tend to reduce this level of accuracy. Another factor affecting the accuracy is the spatial mesh point resolution. The resolution is determined by the number of mesh points and the stretching parameters. Improving the resolution by increasing the number of mesh points increases the computational time and core storage. The values of the stretching parameters suggested as default options in the computer program should be sufficient for most applications. In general, the only effective means of evaluating the accuracy of a computational approach of this complexity is by comparing with other analytical methods and with experimental data. Caution must be exercised in comparing an inviscid computation with data because of viscous effects. Regarding the nacelle computation, an indication of the accuracy of the approach is given by the data comparisons in Section 2.3.

There are several limitations to this computational program. Namely, accurate results can only be assured for subcritical free stream Mach numbers. Furthermore, even at high subcritical Mach numbers, when the mass flow ratio is low, problems may develop. The reasons for these limitations are discussed in Section 2. Since there are no provisions for a bow shock, the program will not work for supersonic free streams.

The basic program is written to handle a cusped centerbody. However, the geometry routine would have to be modified to run this case. In addition, the program cannot handle the short cowl nacelle. An approximation of the short cowl can be made by treating the plume with a specified internal solid boundary which

represents the jet plume. The remainder of the plume would correspond to the fan jet. This computation requires a change in the plume geometry input procedure and the plume computation routine.

#### 3.2 PROGRAM ORIENTED DOCUMENTATION

In this section, we attempt to present enough detailed information about the computer program to enable the user to understand and possibly to change the source language code. Firstly, the structure of the program is schematically described by flow charts of the main program and all major subroutines. A subroutine tree diagram is also presented. Then each subroutine is discussed followed by a description of input/output files. Lastly, the input and a partial output for two test cases are presented along with a FORTRAN source program listing.

## 3.2.1 Program Flow Charts

The flow charts for Program 15C are shown in Figs. 3.8-3.18. A subroutine tree diagram is presented in Fig. 3.19.

# 3.2.2 Subroutine Description

POINT Computes one time step for all interior points in the cusped-nacelle formulation of the problem. All solid boundary conditions, free stream conditions, and interface matchings are handled here. Included is a separate computation for the cusped-nacelle point.

STRECH First calculates all coordinate stretching parameters.

Develops coordinates and derivatives of mesh points for cusped nacelle formulation in the physical plane.

Obtains information from WALL and PLUBO. After major

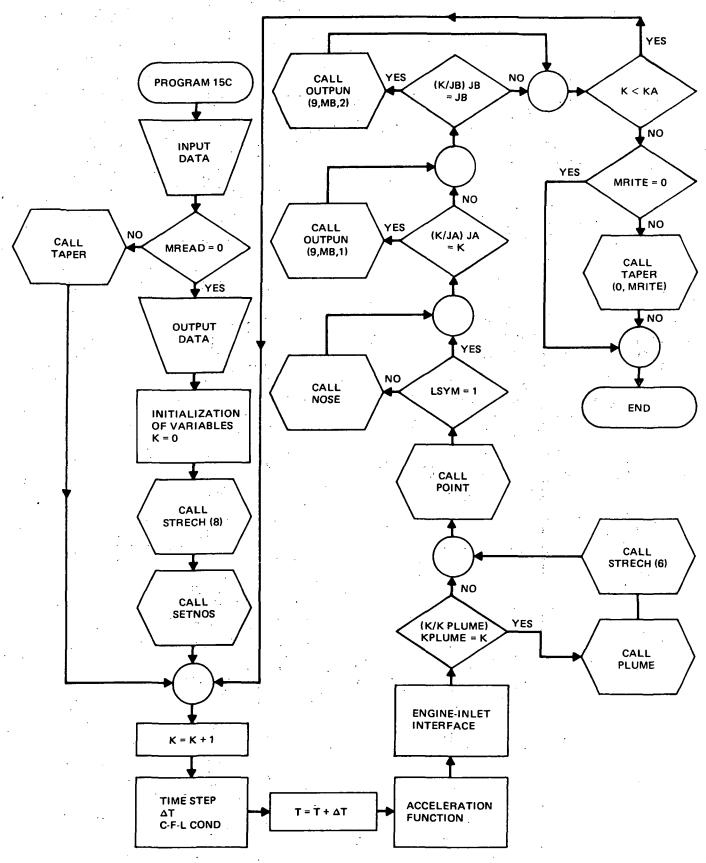


Fig. 3.8 Main Program

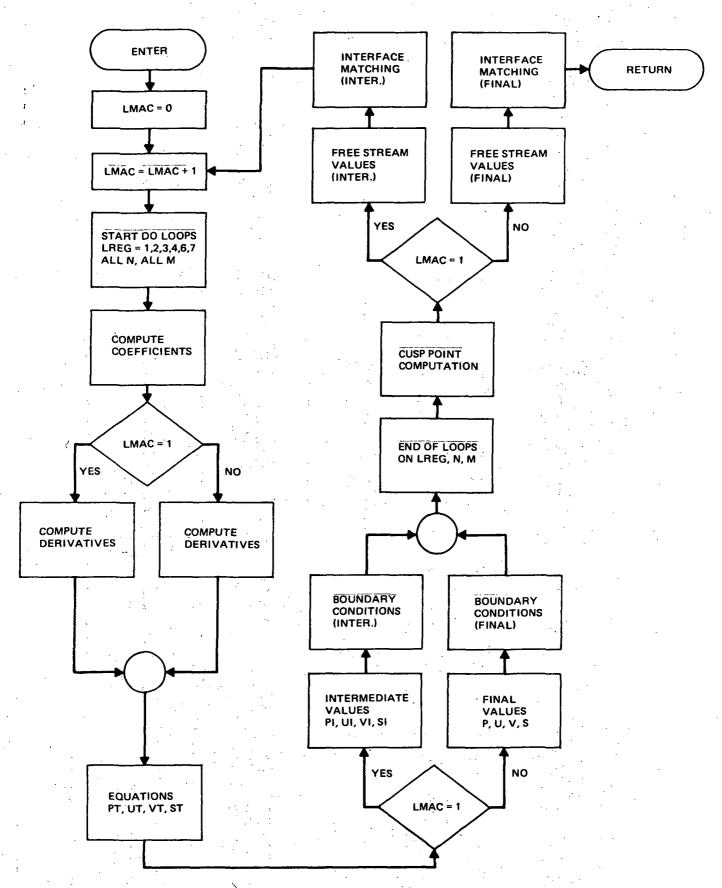
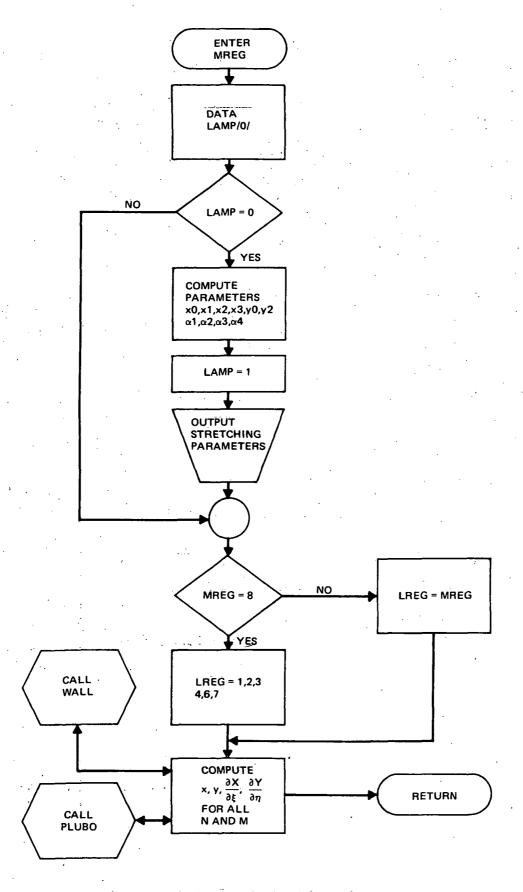


Fig. 3.9 Subroutine Point



Fib. 3.10 Subroutine Strech (MREG)

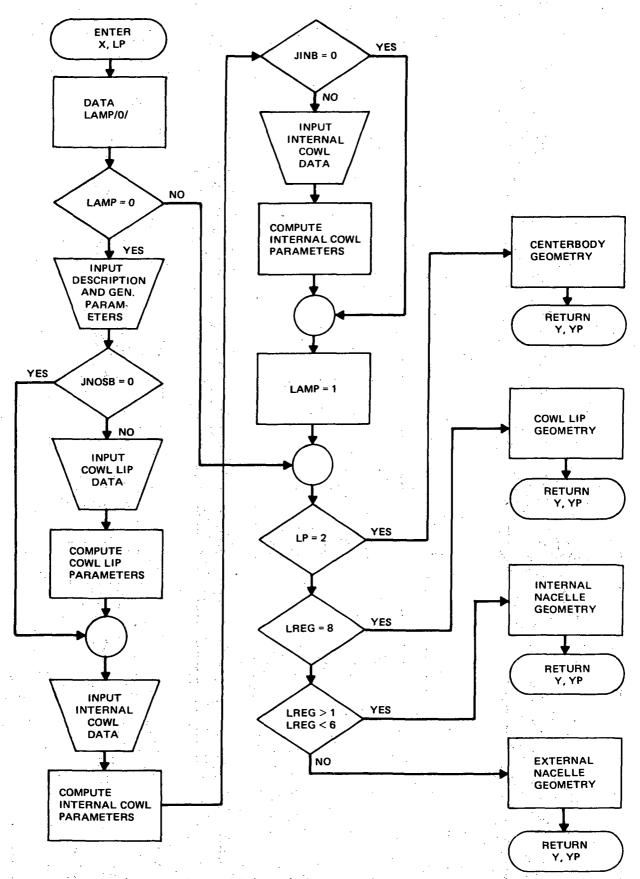
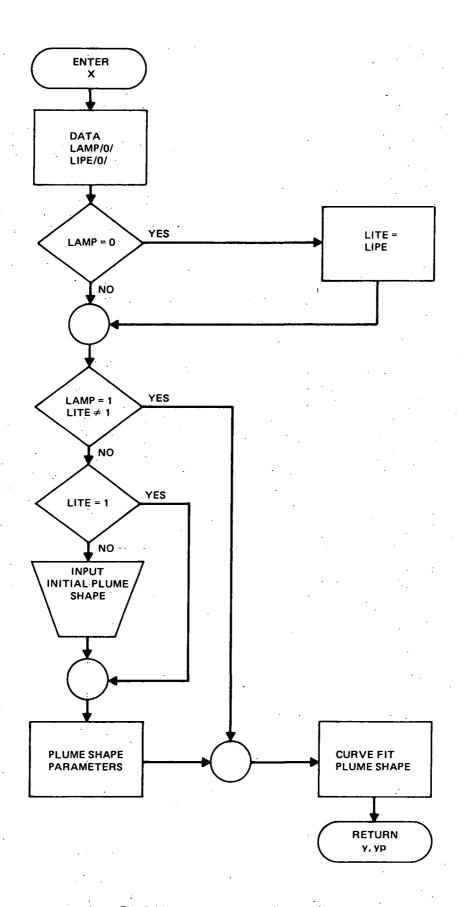


Fig. 3.11 Subroutine Wall (IREG, X, Y, YP, LP)



. Fig. 3.12 Subroutine Plubo (x, y, yp)

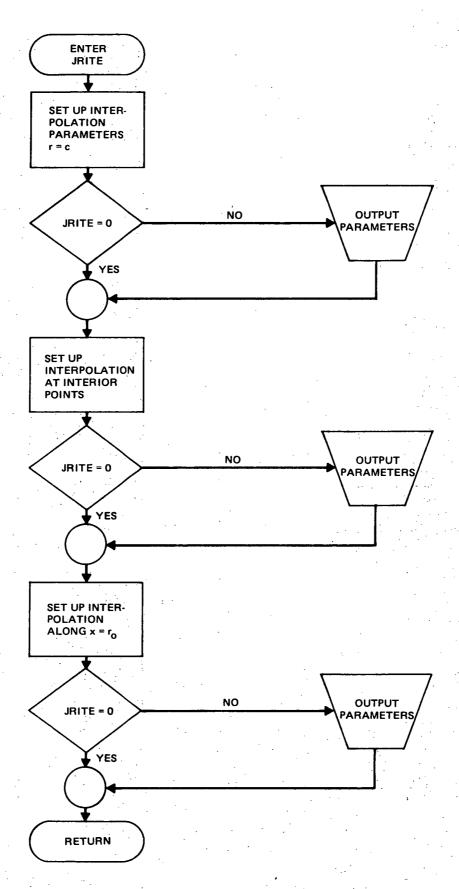


Fig. 3.13 Subroutine Setnos (JRITE)

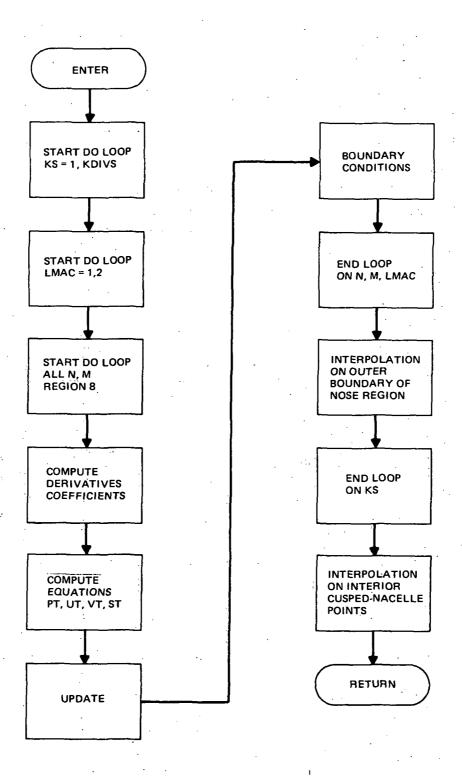


Fig. 3.14 Subroutine Nose

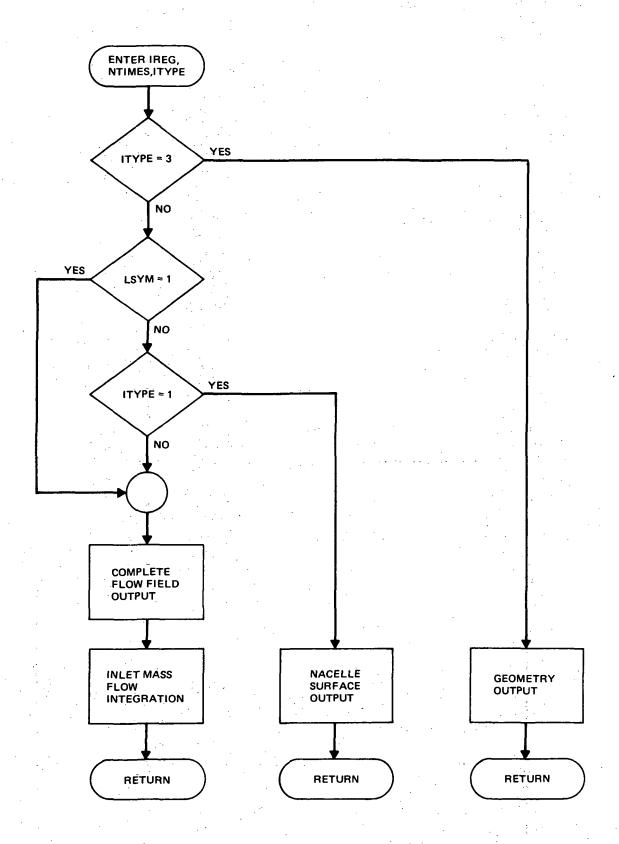


Fig. 3.15 Subroutine Outpun (IREG, NTIMES, ITYPE)

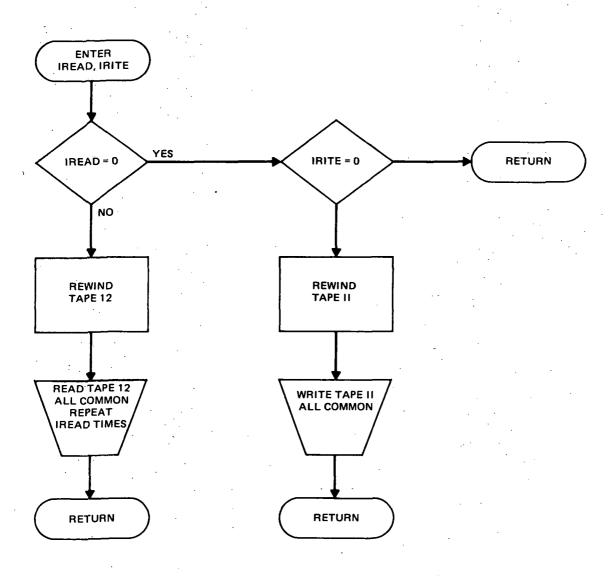


Fig. 3.16 Subroutine Taper (I Read, I Rite)

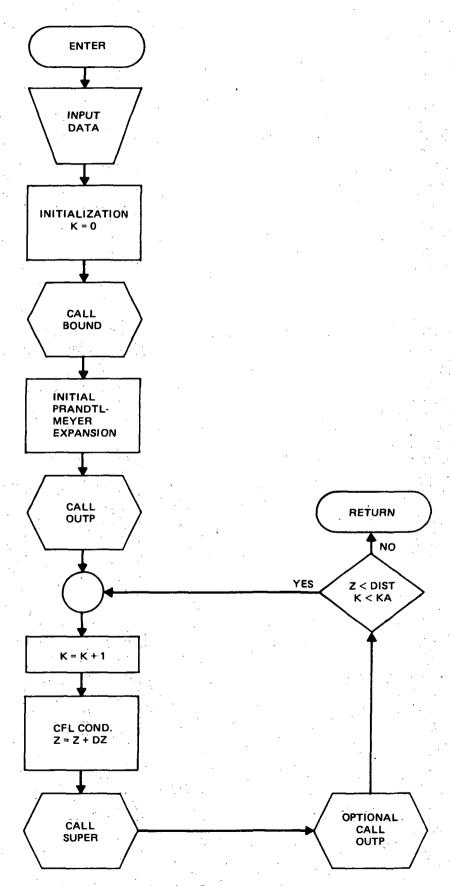


Fig. 3.17 Subroutine Plume

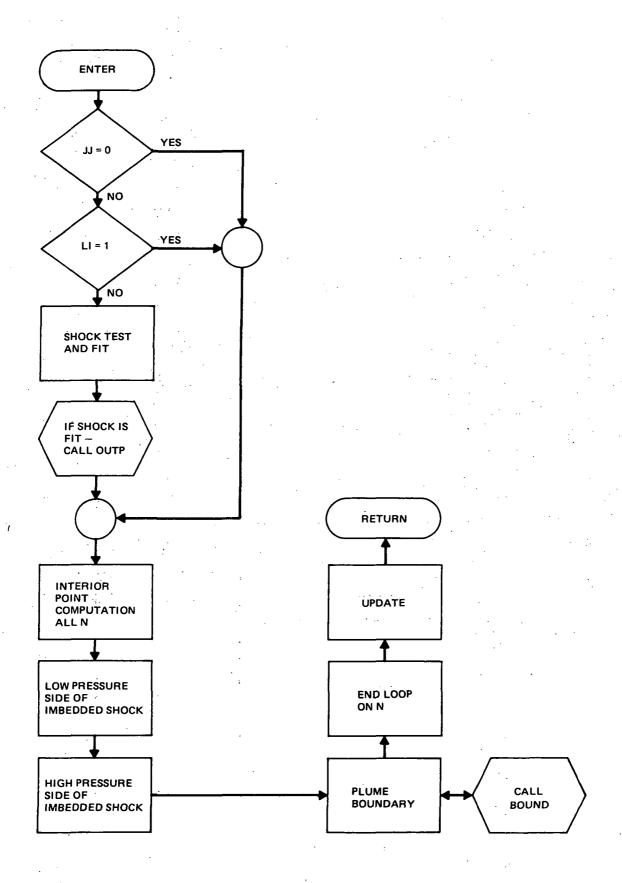


Fig. 3.18 Subroutine Super

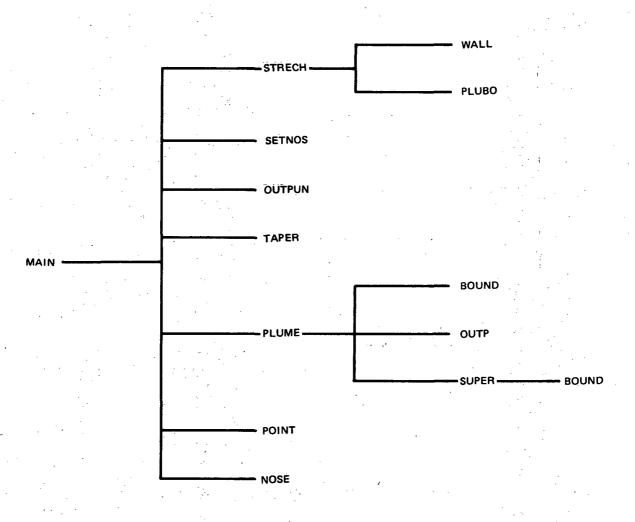


Fig. 3.19 Subroutine Tree Diagram

computation begins, this routine modifies the coordinates after each new plume computation.

WALL Performs curve fit to nacelle geometry.

PLUBO Performs curve fit to plume shape, either from input data or as the result of the plume computation.

SETNOS Sets up all interpolations used in the nose region computation.

NOSE Computes all points in the nose region. Performs all small time steps for one complete time step.

Handles all interpolations at the boundaries.

OUTPUN Handles all program output from the nacelle calculation (excluding the plume).

TAPER All tape input/output for restart capability.

PLUME Complete plume computation MAIN routine.

SUPER Computes all points for the plume calculations.

Handles shock points, axis points and plume boundary
points. Predicts and fits the imbedded shock.

BOUND Takes static pressure solution along plume boundary from nacelle calculation and converts to plume non-dimensionalization. Interpolates pressures for plume boundary computation in SUPER.

OUTP Handles all output from plume computation.

### 3.2.3 Input/Output Files

The entire program can be run using the standard input/output files (Tape 5 for input and Tape 6 for outputs). During the computer program run, no intermediate tapes or disks are used. However,

the restart capability of the program does utilize tapes or permanent disk files.

All output to the tape or disk is on TAPE Unit 12 and all input on TAPE Unit 11. Schematically, a typical sequence of runs may be as follows

NRUN	MREAD	MRITE	INPUT	OUTP	JŤ
1	0	1	TAPE 5	TAPE	12
2	1	1	TAPE 11	TAPE	12
3	1	1	TAPE 11	TAPE	12
4	1	0	TAPE 11	<b>-</b>	

Note: MREAD and MRITE are parameters for subroutine TAPER and are described in Section 3.1.2. Also standard output on TAPE Unit 6 will be produced for all the above runs as discussed in Section 3.1.

## 3.2.4 <u>Test Cases</u>

### Sample Input - Nacelle Calculation

SMESH INLET	\$ ND• 8	NACA 1-85-100	(C.R	1.=1.093	<b>)</b> .				
18.	7.682	0.200		4		4		4	
•200	7.825	0.37037		4.					An har ariginal of a
•072	7.770	.6111				· ·			•
0.0	7.682	1.0			_			•	
•200	7.455	4270							
. •200	7.825	• 37037		3		•		•	
.720	7.966	0.2222		3					
2.7	8.280	0.1222		3					
18.	9.	0 •		3		٠.	•		
.200	7.455	4270	• • •	3	100				
0.761	7.348	0.0174	Miles reco menciones ma						
4.5	7.413	0.0174		, <b>3</b>					
8.10	7.527	0.0		3					

# Sample Input - Boattail/Plume Calculation

```
$RUN NRUN=108,NDATE=1,22,73,EM=.7,LA=1,LSYM=1,KPLUME=50$
$INDUT KA=500,JA=-1,JB=50,MB=4 $

$MESH NC(1)=20,NC(6)=20,NC(7)=20,MC(1)=15 $

BOATTAIL, STRAIGHT PIPE

1. .5 0. 0 1 0

1. .5 0. 1

PLUME DATA

2

2. 1.15

4. 1.24

$JET KOUT=10,PRATIO=3.,TTOT=1,KMAP=10,KA=190,NA(1)=15,NA(2)=10,DIST=4.
```

																İ			-											
		9	Samp	le Ou	tput	- Nac	elle	Ca	lcu	lati	on	٠.							٠.,							٠				
																									.	٠.				
									•	-										•						-				
																					00+									
	٠.								٠.					1							4795€÷									
		İ																												
									•												1									
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#### 3.2.5 Source Language Listing

PROGRAM NACELLINPUT . OUTPUT . TAPES = INPUT . TAPE 6 = OUTPUT . TAPE 1 1 . TAPE 1 2  C TRANSONIC NACELLE CA CULATION C THIN . BLUNT COWL I IP	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	NACOno16
	NACODOZO
COMMON/BLK1/NC(B) +MC(B) +NC1+NC2+NC3+NC4+NC5+NC6+NC7+NC8+HC1+MC2-	-NACOOD30
1 • MC3 • MC4 • MC7 • MC4 • MC7 • MC7 • NREG (8) • NNC (2) • MMC (80 • 2) • NMAX • MNAX	NAC01040
Z.GAMMA.GA.GB.GC.GD.GE.GF.X(40.8),Y(19.8),XXP(130)	NACO1050
3.YYP(130.19) +HH.XE.YF.YA.XC.RO.RD.OMFLO.TT.CC.EN.PII	-NACO1960
4.SINTHE (20) . COSTHE (24) . R (20.19) . LSVM. LA.Dx (8) . DY (8)	NACO1070
COMMCN/ULKZ/P(150+19;+U(150+19)+V(150+19)+S(150+19)+PI(150+19)	NACONOBO
1. UI(150.19). VI(150.10). SI(150.19). NS(8.2). NF(8.2)	-NAC01090
2.MS(8.2).MF(8.2).TIME+DT.K+J.XOTT(2).QINF.QINFN.KDIVS.DTS	NAC00100
COMMCN/HLK3/YET (130+19) +XCS (130) +X1 +X2 +X3 +Y0 +Y2 +ALP (4) +DD (6)	NACO1110
1.BET (4) .LSLP .HU (130) .HL (130) .HC (132) .HUPR (130) .HLPR (130) .HCPR (130)	NACONIZO
COMMCN/BLK4/EP1 (20) +FP2 (20) +EP3 (10%) +EP4 (100) +EP5 (38) +EP6 (38)	NAC00130
1.NN1 (2) 1.NN2 (20), M1 (50), M2 (20), M3 (38), M4 (38), L1 (100), L3 (100)	NACO1140
2.11(101).12(100).JR(00,19).8(20).BDR(2n)	_NAC00150
COMMCN/BLK6/ XPL(200) + PPL(200) + KPP	NAC00160
COMMCN/BLK8/ PRATIC+DDIST+PRAD+KPLIME+JJ	NACO 170
COMMON/BLK9/QC.WW.STAB.NNMAX.NTH.NNTH	-NACO0180
DIMENSION DIT(7) NOATE(3)	NAC00190
NAMELIST/RUN/NOUN.NDATE.EM.GAMMA.RNFLO.LA.LSYM.KPLUME.STAB	NACO0200
NAMELIST/INDUT/MREAD, MRITE+KA+JA+JR+MB+LOUT1+LOUT2	-NACO0210
NAMELIST/MESH/NC.MC.DD	NACON220
CALL ERRSET(208+256+_1+1+0+0)	NACOn230
	ONACOGESO
1N //20X+3HRUN+15+13X.I2+1H/+I2+1H/+I2//20X-5HMACH=+F5.3+RX+5HMFLO:	=NAC00250
2,F6.4///4X.10HINPUT hATA/4X.2HNC.5Y.814/4X.2HNC.5X.814/4X.2HDD	NACONZ60
3:5X16F8×3K4X:6HMREAD≟:IZ:3X:6HMRII⊏ <u>=+I2:3X;-ЭНК</u> Д=;I5:3X;Э́НДД=;I3	-NAC01270
4,3x+3HJB=+13/4x+7HKP; UME=,14/)	NACONZEO
1002 FORMAT (4X+21HTWO-DIMENSTONAL FLOW /)	
1003_FORMAT(4x+1/HAXISYMMETRIC FLOW_/)	NACONZOO
1004 FORMAT(4X+16HBOATTAI; OPTION /)	OPSODDAM- OOSODDAM- OOSODDAM-
1004 FORMAT(4x,16HBOATTAI, OPTION /) 1005 FORMAT(2x,16,2x,7(12,E10.3))	NACON290 00E002AM 01E002AM 03E002AM
1004 FORMAT(4x,16HBOATTAI, OPTION /) 1005 FORMAT(2x,16,2x,7(12,E10.3)) C INPUT DATA	NACO1290 0000300 01001310 0001320 0000333
1004 FORMAT(4x,16HBOATTAI, OPTION /) 1005 FORMAT(2x,16,2x,7(12,E10.3)) C	NACON290 00E002AM 01E002AM 03E002AM
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1004 FORMAT(4x,16HB0ATTAI, OPTION /)  1005 FORMAT(2x,16,2x,7(12,E10.3))  C	NACO1290 -NACO1310 -NACO1310 -NACO1320 -NACO1330 -NACO1350 -NACO1360 -NACO1370 -NACO1380 -NACO1380 -NACO1410 -NACO1420 -NACO1446 -NACO1450 -NACO1450 -NACO1450 -NACO1470 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480
1004 FORMAT(4x,16HBOATTAI; OPTION /)  1005 FORMAT(2x,16,2x,7(12,E10.3))  C	NACO1290 -NACO1310 -NACO1310 -NACO1320 -NACO1330 -NACO1350 -NACO1360 -NACO1380 -NACO1380 -NACO1380 -NACO1410 -NACO1420 -NACO1440 -NACO1440 -NACO1440 -NACO1440 -NACO1440 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1480 -NACO1500
1004 FORMAT(4x,16HBOATTAI; OPTION /) 1005 FORMAT(2x,16,2x,7(12,E10.3))  C	NACO1290 -NACO1310 NACO1310 NACO1320 -NACO1330 NACO1340 NACO1350 -NACO1360 NACO1380 -NACO1380 -NACO1410 -NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420
1004 FORMAT(4x+16HBOATTAI; OPTION /) 1005 FORMAT(2x+16+2x+7(12'E10+3))  C	NACO1290 -NACO1310 -NACO1320 -NACO1330 -NACO1330 -NACO1350 -NACO1360 -NACO1380 -NACO1380 -NACO1380 -NACO1420 -NACO1420 -NACO1440 -NACO1440 -NACO1450 -NACO1450 -NACO1450 -NACO1450 -NACO1450 -NACO1520 -NACO1520 -NACO1520
1004 FORMAT(4x,16HBOATTAI; OPTION /) 1005 FORMAT(2x,16,2x,7(12,E10.3))  C	NACO1290 -NACO1310 NACO1310 NACO1320 -NACO1330 NACO1340 NACO1350 -NACO1360 NACO1380 -NACO1380 -NACO1410 -NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420 NACO1420

NC (8) = 19				NACONS
MC (8) =9	•		•	NACONS
DD(1)=.005				NACONS
00 (2) p • 005			<u> </u>	NACO15
DD(3)=.005				NACONS
DD (4) =4 •				NACONE
				NACO16
DD(6)=4.				NACONE
GO TO 20				NACONE
				NACOne
MC (2) =1	_ ,			NACONE
MC(8)=l				NACONE
———NC (-1) = 10		·		NACONE
NC(3)=1				NACODE
NC (3) =1			• .	NACOne
NC (4)=1				NACONT
NC (6) = 10				NACO17
NC(7) = 10		•		NACO 17
NC (8)=1		<del></del>		NACONT
DD(1)=0.	•		,	NACO07
DD(2)=.05	•	ě		NACOOT
00(3)=.05				NAC017
00(4)=10.				NACO 17
DD(\$)=.05				NACO 17
DD(6)=1:.			·	NAC017
20 REAU (5+MESH)			•	NACOAB
JJ=LA	4 - 4			NACOAS
CONSTANTS		. •		NACO18
$MC(\overline{3}) = MC(2)$				NACO18
MC (4) =MC (2)				NACONS
MC(5)=MC(2)				NACONB
MC(6) = MC(1)			·	NACONS
MC(7) = MC(1)				NACOAB
NC(2) = NC(1)				NACONS
NC (5) = 1			•	NACOAR
WRITE (6+1001) NRUN+N	MATE + EM + RMF	LO-NC+MC+DD+	MREAD•MRITE•KA•JA•,	JB NACO19
1.KPLUME		<del></del>		NACOA9
IF(LA.EQ.O) WRITE(6,				NACOn9
IF (LA.EQ.1) WRITE (6.				NAC019
IF (LSYM.EQ.1) WRITE(	<u> 611004)</u>			NACO19
$NC_1 = NC(1)$			· :	NACO 9
NCS=VC(S)		•	• .	NACONS
NC3=NC(3)				NACO19
NC4=NC(4)		. •		NAC019
NC5=NC(5)	•	•	·	NACO:ñ9
NC6=NC(6)	<del> </del>	<del></del>		NAC010
NC7=NC(7)				NACOLO
NC8=NC(8)			•	NACOLO
MC1=MC(1.)				NAC010
MC2=MC(2)				NAC010
MC3=MC(3)				NACOLO
MC4=kC(4)				NAC010
MC5=MC(5)				NACO10
MC6=MC(6)			•	NACOLO
MC7=MC(7)		101		NACOLO

	-			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MC8=MC(8)			NAC01100
Į.	NREG(1)=0	·	•	NAC01110
	DO 30 LREG=2.A		. •	NACOLIZA
į	3c. NREG (LREG) =NREG	(LREG_1) +NG(LREG=1)		NAC01130
1) 4	NS(1,1)=2		•	NAC01140
4	NS(1,2)=2	•	•	NAC01150
	NS(2.1.)=2			NACO1160
.1.	NS (2.2) =2			NAC01170
s g	NS(3,1)=2	•.	•	NACOLLAG
· <u>-</u>	NS(3,2)=1			NAC01190
	NS (4,1)=2	•		NAC01200
,	NS (4,2)=1			NAC01510
· •	NS (5 • 1) =2		·	NAC01220
•	NS (5,2)=1	•		NAC01230
	NS(6,1)=2			NAC01240
14	NS (0.2)=1			NAC01250
ř.	NS(7,1)=2			NAC01260
	NS (7,2)=1		•	NAC01270
	NS (8 + 1.) =1		,	NAC01280
-	NS (8,2)=2			NAC01290
	NF (4.1) =NC1		•	NAC01300
^\	NE (1,2)=NC1-1			NAC01310
	NF (2,1) =NC?	•		NAC01320
	NF (2.2) =NC?-1	:		NAC01330
	NF (3.1) =NC3			NAC01340
	NF (3,2) =NC3-1		•	NAC01350
	NF (4,1) =NC4		*	NAC01360
	NE (4.2)=NC4			NAC01370
	NF (5.1) =NC5-1			NAC01380
	NF (5.2) =NC5-1		· .	NAC01390
· [:-	NF-(6.1)=NC6=1			- NAC01400
£*	NF (6,2) =NC6-1		· .	NAC01410
模	NF (7.1) =NC7			NAC01420
·	NF_(7.2)=NC7=1			NAC01430
4.	NF (8.1) =NC8	•	<u>.</u>	NAC01440
	NF (0.2) =NC2-1			NAC01450
ı	MS(1,1)=1			NAC01460
,	MS(1,2)=1			NAC01470
	$MS(2 \cdot 1) = 1$			NAC01480
	MS(2,2)=1			NAC01490
	MS(3+1)=1		•	NAC01500
	MS(3+2)=1	•		NAC01510
	M5 (4 + 1.) = 1	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NAC01520
	MS(4+2)=1			NAC01530
i.	MS(5,1)=1			NAC01540
·. —	MS(5,2)=1			NAC01550
	MS(6,1)=1			NAC01560
	MS(6,2)=1			NAC01570
·:	MS(7,1)=1			NAC01580
:	MS(1.2)=1			NAC01590
	$MS(\theta,1)=1$			NAC01600
	MS(8,2)=1			NAC01610
	MF(4,1) = MC1 = 1			NAC01620
	MF (1,2)=MC1-1		•	NAC01630
	MF (2,1)=MC2	102		NAC01640

		•
	ME-(2+2)=MC2-1	-NACO16
	MF(3.1)=MC3	NAC016
	MF(3,2)=MC3	NAC016
	-MF(4.1)=MC4	-NACO16
	MF (4,2)=MC4	NAC016
	MF (5,1) =MC5	NACO17
	MF (5,2) =MC5	-NACOL7
	MF(0,1)=MC6=1	NACO17
	MF(6,2)=MC6=1	NACO17
	-MF-(7-1-)=MC7-1	-NACUL7
	MF(7,2)=MC7-1	NACO17
	MF (8.1) =MCR	NACO17
	-MF(8,2)=MCA=}	
<del></del>	44444444444444444444444444444444444444	MACOLT
		NACO17
;	THE FOLLOWING THREE FARDS MUST BE CHANGED ACCORDING TO DIMENSIONS	NACO17
	NMAX=47	NACO18
	NNPAX=150	NACOLA
	MM∆⊼=19 _###°###########	NAC018
		NACOIR
	GA=GAMMA/(GAMMA=1.)	NAC018
	GB=1./(GAMMA-1.)	NACOIB
	GC=(GAMMA+1 1)/(GAMMA_1)	-NACO18
	GD=(GAMMA-1.)/2.	NACOLB
	GE=(GAMMA+1+1/2.	NACOLA
	-GE=SGRT(GAMMA)	-NACO18
		NAC019
	PII=4. AATAN(1.)	NACO19
	K=0	NAC019
	J=0	NAC019
	TIME=0.	NAC019
	DT=1.	-NAC019
	DO 40 LREG=1,8	NACO19
	IF(Nc(LREG) •LE • 1) GO TO 35	NACO19
	IF(MC(LREG) • LE • 1) GC . 70 . 35	-NAC019
	DX(LREG)=1./FLCAT(NC/LREG)-1)	NACO19
	DY(LREG)=1./FLOAT(MC,LREG)-1)	NACOSO
	GO 1C 40	NACOSO
35	DX(LREG)=0.	
• •	DY(LREG)=0.	NACOZO
45	CONTINUE	NACOZO:
	DO 50 LREG=1.8	NACOZO
	DO 42 M=1+NMAX	NACOZOS
42	Y(M+LREG)=(M+1)+DY(LBEG)	NAC0206
76		NACOSO
4.4	DO 44 N=1+NMAX X(N=LREG) = (N-1) +DX(L=EG)	NACOZOS
		NACOSOS
	CONTINUE	NACOZIO
	LSUT=0	NACOSTI
	NTH=NC4/2	NAC0212
	NNTH=NREG(4)+NTH.	NACOZIS
	KPP=NC6	NACO214
	CALL WALL (1.0., YD.DUM.1)	NAC0215
	YA=Y0	NACOZIA
	YA=YD CALL WALL (6+10.+YD+DiM+1)	NAC0217
	YE=YD	NACO218
	·	NACOZIO

	CALL WALL (7.1XD. YD. CUW)		NAC022
	PRAU=YD		NAC055
	PDIŜT=xE		NACOSS
<u> </u>	INITIALIZATION		NAC022
	DO 60 N=1+NNMAX		NACOZZ
	DO 60 M=1. MMAX		NACOZZ
	P(N:M)=0.		-NACO22
	U(N•M)=(.		NACOSS
	V(N+M)=C.	•	NAC055
	S(N)M)=0.		NAC035
	PI(N,M)=0.		NACOZZ
	UI(N.M)=0.		
	VI-(N <sub>9</sub> M) = 0.	. •	NACOZZ
6.0			NACO23
90	SI(N,M)=0.		NAC023
	NN4=NREG (4) +NC4	7	NACOZZ
	00 75 M=1.1 VC4		NAC053!
	P(NN4.M)==2.3	• • •	NACOZZ
73	S(NN4.M)=0.		NACOSS
	-WW=+5		
	OINF=Q.	•	NAC023
	QINFN=0.	•	NAC024
	X0TT(1)=0.		NAC024
	X0T (2)=0 •		NAC024
			NAC024
	CALL STRECH(8)		-NAC024
	IF (LSYM.NE.1) CALL SETNOS (LOUT1)	:	NAC024
	IF (LOUTI NE . 0) CALL AUTPUN(1,1,3)		NAC024
	TI (TOOTIE TO ONEE HOLI ON TATAD)		
	GO TO 100		-NACOZ4
A A	CALL TAPER (MREAD, MRITE)		NAC024
00	MAIN LOOP		NACO24
	K=K+1	<del></del>	-NACO25
100			NAC025
	TIME STEPSIZE DETERMINATION	•	NAC025
<del></del>	C-FTL RULE	<del></del>	NACO25
	DT=1.		NACO25
	00 120 LREG=1.7		NAC025
<del></del> -	DIT (LREG)=1.		NAC025
•	IF (LREG.E0.5) GO TC 720	•	NAC025
	NCC=NC(LREG)	•	NACOZS
<del></del>	MCC=MC(LREG)	<del>_</del>	NAC025
	MREG=1	•	NAC026
	IF (LREG.EQ.1.OR.LREG.GE.6) MREG=2		NAC026
	IF (LSYM.EU. L. AND. MREG.EQ. 1) GO TO 120		-NAC026
	DO 119 N=2+NCC		NACO26
•	NN=NREG(LREG)+N	+ 1	NAC026
	IF (MREG.EQ.2) GO TC TO2		
	M=MC2		NAC0269
	L=M		NACO266
	GO TO 104		NACO26
102			-NAC036
			NAC0269
	L=M+1	•	NACOZTO
LU4	A=GF#SORT(EXP(P(NN.M)/GA+S(NN.M)/GAMMA))		NAC0271
	QPA=SQR1 (U(NN,M)+42+,,(NN,M)+42)+A	* *	NAC0272
	DYR=ABS(YYP(NN,L)-YYb(NN,L-1)) DXR=SQRI((XXP(NN)-XXb(NN-1))-8*2+(YYP(NN,M)-YYP(NN-1,M))	. :	NAC027

	DS=AMINI (DXR, DYR)	NAC02750
	DT1=STAB+DS/QPA	NAC0276
	DTT(LREG) = AMIN1 (DTT (  REG) .DT1)	NAC0277
	-IF (MREG.EQ. I . AND. M. En. MC2) GO-TO-172	NACO278
	CONTINUE	NAC02791
	DT=MMINI (DT DTT (LREG))	NACOZRÓ
	-IF-(K.LE.=1)OT=OT/2.	NAC0581
	IF ((K/1() +10 .EQ.K) WOITE (6,1005) K. (LREG. DTT (LREG.) + LREG=1.7)	NAC0282
	IF (UT.GT.1.4-5) GO To 130	NACOZR3
	-CALL OUTPUN 19+-1+2)	NACOZR4
	CALL EXIT	NAC0285
130	DXX=DX(8)	NACOSR60
	-IF-(55YM .EQ.1) -60-TC- 150	NAC02870
	DYY=DY(8)	NAC0288
	M=1	NAC02890
	DTSla1.	NAC02900
	DO 140 N=1.NCR	NAC0291
	NN=NREG(8)+N	NAC0292
	.A=GF.#SORT.(EXPIPINN.M)./GA+SINN.M)./GAMMA).)	NAC0293
	QPA=SQRT(U(NN, M) + 42+1, (NN, M) + 42) + 4	NAC02940
	RDTH=R(N,M)*P[]*DXX	NAC02950
	DRRE(CC-8(%)) ADYY=(Y(M.A)=1.) ABPR(N) APITADXX	NAC02960
	DT1=STAB#AMIN1 (DRR, ROTH)/QPA	NAC0297
140	DTS1=AMINI(UTS1.DT1)	NAC02981
	KDIVS=1+01/UTS1	NAC02990
	DTS=DT/KOIVS	NAC03000
	IF ((K/10)*10.EQ.K) WRITE (6.1005) K+KDIVS.DTS	NAC03010
15 <sub>i</sub> )_	TIME=TIME+CI.	NAC03020
C	ACCELERATION FUNCTION CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY	NAC03030
	LAC'=0	NAC03040
	IFLTIME.GE. L. Zww)GC - TO 160	NAC03050
	DUM=WM+DII+TIME	NAC03060
	XOTT(2)==Q:*WW#PII#STN(DUM)/2.	NAC03070
	QINTN=+Q0+.5+(1CCS(DUM))	NAC03080
	GO TO 170	NAC03090
160	LAC = 1	NAC03100
	X01T(2)=0.	NAC03110
	QINFN=Q:	NAC03120
170	CONTINUE	NAC03130
<u>C</u>		NAC03140
	IF (LSUP.EQ.2) GO TC 780	NAC03150
	LSUP=0	NAC03160
	MSUP=C	NAC03170
172	NNT=NREG (4) *NC4	NAC03180
· · ·	60 Tc 176	NAC03180
174	NNI=NNTH+3	NAC03190
	MSUP=1	NACOSZIO
176	AS=GF+SURT(EXP(P(NNT,MC4)/GA+S(NNT.MC4)/GAMMA))	
	DUM=SQRT(U(NNT, MC4) # 62+V(NNT, MC4) # 62) /AS.	NAC03220
	IF (DLM.GT.1.05) LSUP-LSUP+1	NAC03230
	IF (USUP.EQ.U) GO TO 180	NAC03240
		NAC03250
	IF (LSUP.EQ.1.4ND.MSUD.EQ.Q) GO TO 174  IF (LSUP.EQ.1.4ND.MSUD.EQ.1) GO TO 180	NAC03260
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NAC03270
	NC4=NTH+3	NAC03280
	NC (4) =NC4	NAC03290

		-	
	· ·	•	
-			
	··		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-· <i>,</i> - · · , •
N	F (4 . 1) =NC4		NAC03301
N	F (4.2) =NC4		NAC0331
180 C	ONTINUE	•	NAC0332
C			NAC0333
	F(KPLUME • 54 - 1) GC 70 200		NAC0334
	F ((K/KPLUME) *KPLUME NE . K) GO TO 220		NAC03350
	0-190 N=1-NC6		NAC03360
	N=NFEG(6)+N PL(N)=EXP(P(NN+1))		NAC03370
	PL-LA) = XXP-(NN)		NAC03380
	ALL PLUME		-NAC03390
	ALL STRECH(6)		NAC03400
	INUE	·	NAC03410 NAC03420
C			NAC03420
	ALL POINT		NAC03440
	- (LSYMANEAL) CALL NOSE		-NAC03450
C			NAC03460
	)TT(1)=X0TT(2)		NAC03470
	INTEGINEN		-NAC03480
_	F(JA.EQ1) GO TO 270		NAC03490
	((K/JA_)#JAEQ.K)_CALL_OUTPUN(9.MB.1-)		NAC03500
210 IF	(JH.EQ1) GO TO 250		-NAC03510 NAC03520
	F((K/JB)*Jd.Eq.K) CALL OUTPUN(9,Mg.2)		NAC03520
22n_IF	(K.LT.KA) 40 TO 100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-NAC03540
C.A	ALL TAPER(U,MRITE)	•	NAC0 3550
	(LOUT2.EG.1) CALL AUTPUN(9,MB.2)		NAC03560
	[OP		-NAC03570
13	· ·		NAC03580
			•
	SUBROUTINE TAPER (ISEAD+IRITE)		<del>_T</del> 00010
	WMCN/HLK1/DUM1 (373-1)		T 00020
	MUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUNUN		T 00030
	NMCN/ULK3/DUM3 (3407)		<del>-1 0</del> 2040
CC	NMCN/BLK4/DIN4 (2435)		T 00050
CC	NMCN/8LK5/DUM5 (402)	<u> </u>	T 00060 T-00070
	pmcn/blk7/Dum7(1)		T 00080
~ ~	WHOM THE KO TOWN OFFE		7 01090
	MMON/BLKS/DIM9(6)		-T-00100
1001 FC	RMAT (1X+10HTAPE READ +15)		T 00110
1002 FC	)RMAT(lX+11HTAPE WRTTE +15)	•	T 00120
I-F	(IREAD, EG. 0)-G0-T0-100-		<del>-T</del> 07130
	WIND 12		T 02140
	50 J=1+IREAD		7 01150
WF	ITTE (6+1001) TREAD		<del>-1</del> 01160
	.AU(12)		T 00170
	(IRITE .EG .O) RETURN		- <del>1</del> 01190
	(IRITE.EG1) REWIND 12		T 00200
. WF	ITE(6.1094)IRITE		1 00510
WF	1 TE (11)DUM1.,DUM2.,TUM3.DUM4.DUM5.DUM6.DUM7.DUM8.DUM	9	T 01230

SUBROUTINE POINT	-P0	101
C COMPUTES ALL INTERIOG AND BOUNDARY POINTS		200
COMMCN/BLK1/NC(B) +MC(B) +NC1+NC2+NC3+NC4+NC5+NC6+NC7+NCB+MC1+MC2		nŋ3
1.MC3.MC4.MC5.MC6.MC7.MCA.NHEG(B).NNC(2).MMC(80.2).NMAX.MMAX		004
2,GAMMA.GA.GB.GC.GD.GE.GF.X(40.8),Y(19.8),XXP(130)		105
3.YYP(130.19) .HH.XE.YE.YA.XC.RO.RD.OMFLO.TT.CC.EM.PII		006
4.5INTHE (20) . COSTHE (22) . P (20.19) . LSYM. LA. DX (8) . DY (8)		007
COMMCN/BLKZ/P(15n:191.U(150:19).V(150:19).S(150:19).PI(150:19)		108
1,UI(150+19) *VI(150+1a) +SI(150+19) +NS(8+2) +NF(8+2)		009
2.MS(8.2).MF(8.2).TIMF.DT.K.J.XOTT(2).GINF.GINFN.KDIVS.DTS		110
COMMCN/HLK3/YET (130+19) +XCS (130) +XA+X1+X2+X3+Y0+Y2+ALP (4) +DD (6)		111
1.8E (4) .LSLP.HU(130).HL(130).HC(137).HUPR(130).HLPR(130).HCPR(130	) P 00	12
	- P 0 n	
NR1=NC1		114
NR2=NREG(2)+NC2		115
NR3=NREG(3)+1		116
NR7=NREG(7) *1		17
NL8=(NCH+11/2		)18
NM8=NREG(8). NL8		) 19
DO 20 L=1.2		120
LREG=3	•	21
IF (L.EQ.2) LREG=7		25
NFIN=NC(LREG)		123
MFIN=MC(LREG)		124
DO 10 N=1: NFIN	-P0n	
NM=(L-1) #NVAX+N		126
NN="REG(LREG)+N		27
DO 10 M=1 *MFIN		128
POLU(NM+M)=P(NN+M)		29
UOLO(NM+M)=U(NN+M)		30
YOLD (NM • M) = V (NN • M)	-P01	
19 SOLU(NM+M)=S(NN+M)		32
20 CONTINUE	• .	33
DO 1000 LMAC=1.2	_P0	
DO 405 LREG=1.7		35
NSTA=NS(LREG+LMAC)		36
NFIN=NF(LREG,LMAC)	P0 ∩	
MSTA=MS(LREG+LMAC)	P On	
MFIN=MF (LREG, LMAC)		39
DXX=DX(LREG)	-P0n	
DYY=DY(LREG)		41
IF (HSYM.NE.1) GO TO TO2		42
IF (LREG.GT. L. AND. LREG. LT. 6) GO TO 405	-P0	
102 CONTINUE		44(
DO 400 M=MSTA.MFIN		45
L=M=1+LMAC	,	46
IF(L.EQ.1)L=2		
IF(L.EQ.MC(LREG)+1)L_MC(LPEG)		480
	_	
DO 400 N=NSIA.NFIN	-P0ñ P 0ñ	500
IF (LREG.EQ. >) CO TO 400		
105 NN=NREG(LREG) +N		51 52
IF (LSYM.EQ.1) GO TO TOR		
IF (NN.EQ.NR4.AND.M.En.1) GO TO 400		530
IF (NN . EQ . NR 7 . AND . M . E O . L.) GO TO 400	•	540
Trinkerment even for the fire f	-P0 0	55

IF (NN.EQ.NRZ.AND.M.En.MC2) GO TO 410		0056
IF (NN.EQ.NRJ.AND.M.En.MC3) GO TO 470	P	_
108 CONTINUE	· P	
I=NN-1+LMAC	•	<u>015</u> 9
IF (LMAC.EU.2.AND.N.En.NC(LREG)) I=NN	P	
XX=X(N+LREG)	<u>.</u>	
GO TO (110.120.130.140.150.160.170).LREG	P	
		0062
	P	
110 CSXY=1.	<b>P</b>	,0.70
ETYP==1.		0165
ETXP=0.	P	
GO TC 200		0167
120_CSX = 1.		0168
ETYP=1./YA	P	0169
ETXP=0.	P	0.77
GO_TO_260	ρ	007
13n CSx_=1./xC	P	
ETYP=10./HL(NN)	P	
ETA=YYP(NN.M) &ETYP	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0074
ETXP=-ETA+LPR(NN) *ETYP	, P	
GO TO 200	P	
140 CSXM=1./(XE=XC)	•	017
ETYP=1./(HL (NN) -HC (NN))	_	
ETA= (YYP (NN *M) -HC (NN) ) *ETYP	P	•
ETXP= (-(ETA=1-) &HCPR(NN)-ETA*HLPR(NN)-)*ETYP	P	
		008
GO TC 200 15g CSxY=-1.	P	• • • • •
	P	
ETYP=1./(YE=HC(NN))		0 gas
ETA= (YYP(NN+M) -HC(NN, ) *ETYP	<u>P</u>	• •
ETXP= (ETA-1 .) +HCPR (NA) +FTYP	P	• .,
60 10 200		0086
160 CSxP==1.	Ρ	• • •
ETYP=-1.	P.	0 186
ETXP=HUPR(NN)	Р	<b>0</b> 189
GO TO 200	P	0090
170 CSXX=1./XE	P	019
ETYP==1.	р	0192
ETXP=HUPR(NN)	· P	019
200 GO TO (225,25A), LMAC	Р	
DERIVATIVES	P	
225 PY=(P(NN+L)=P(NN+L-1;)/DYY	P	
UY=(U(NN+L) TU(NN+L-1))/DYY	P	
VY= (V(NN+L)=V(NN+L-1))/DYY		0ก๋9ย
SY=(S(NN+L)-S(NN+L-1))/DYY	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
PX=(P(I+M)-P(I-1,M))/DXX	P	0199
UX=(U(I+M)=U(I=1+M)),DXX	_	
VX=(V(I+M)-V(I-I+M))/DXX		-010
$SX = (S(I \cdot M) - S(I - I \cdot M)) / DXX$		0102
PP=P (NN+M).	P	010
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0104
UU=U(NN+M)	<u>P</u>	0105
VV=V(NN+M)	P	0106
SS=5 (NN+M)	Р	0107
GO TC 300	P	0108
250 PY= (PI(NN+L)-PI(NN+L-1))/DYY	P	0109
UY=(UI(NN+L)-UI(NN+L-1))/DYY		

VY=(VI(NN+L-VI(NN+L-1))/DYY  SY=(SI(NN+L)-SI(NN+L-1))/DYY  IF(LREG.NE.3) GO TC 555  IF(LMAC.NE.2) GO TC 555  IF(N.EO.1) GO TO 255  ACH = SQRT((U(NN ,M)*&2+V(NN ,M)*&2)/(GAMMA*EXP(P(NN ,M)/GA+S(NN ,M	9 01
IF(LREG.NE.3) GO TC 555  IF(LMAC.NE.2) GO TG 555  IF(N.EO.1) GO TO 255  ACH = SORT((U(NN , M) * 62 + V(NN , M) * 42) / (GAMMA*EXP(P(NN , M) / GA+S(NN , M) / GA+S(NN , M) / GAMMA)))	° 01
IF(LMAC.NE.2) GO TO 355 IF(N.EO.1) GO TO 255 ACH = SORT((U(NN ,M) * 62+V(NN ,M) * 62)/(GAMMA*EXP(P(NN ,M)/GA+S(N	
IF(N.EO.1) GO TO 255  ACH = SORT((U(NN ,M) + & 2 + V(NN ,M) + & 2) / (GAMMA + EXP(P(NN ,M) / GA + S(NN ,M) / GA + S(NN ,M) / GAMMA)))	
ACH = SORT ((U(NN , M) + 62+V(NN , M) + 42) / (GAMMA + EXP(P(NN , M) / GA+S(NN , M) / GA+S(NN , M) / GAMMA)))	
11/GAMMA)))	
11/GAMMA)))	
TEINAH CT. 1.015 TENN	
IP LACTEO LOTO LOTO LOTO LOTO LOTO LOTO LA LACTORA LACTORA LA LACT	
255 CONTINUE .	
	01
UX=(UI(I+M)=UI(I=1+M))/DXX	
VX=(VI(I+M)=VI(I+I+M <sub>1</sub> )/DXX 	
	01
PP=PI(NN+M)	
	01
	ı — 0 I
SS=ST (NN+M)	01
P0=P(NN+M)	01
UO=U(NN•M)	01
VO≐V(NN+M)	01
SO=S(NN+M)	
	01
XP=XXP(NN)	
YP=YYP(NN, v)	• •
AA=CSXP*XCS(NN)	
**	-01
A DE TERMINATE AND THE STATE OF	
	• •
	f
AG=UUAAU+VVAAD	01
AT=EXP(PP/GA+SS/GAMMA)	01
AH=0p	01
LAX=1	0.1
If(ABS(YP).LT.1.E-=)LAX=0	
MREG≈1 P	01
IF (LREG.LE.1.OR.LREG.GE.6) MREG=>	
IF (LA.NE.1) GO TO 312	• •
	• •
The state of the contract of the state of th	0-1
Foulderance	• •
310 PT==(AF*PX+AG*PY+GAMMA*(AA*UX+AB*UV+AD*VY+AH))	01
UT==(AF*UX+AG*()Y+AT*,AA*PX+AB*PY))=XUTT(LMAC)	
VT==(AF*VX+AG*VY+AT*AD*PY)	
ST==(AF*SX+AG*SY)	01
GO TO (350+375) +LMAC	01
35) PI(NN+M)=PP+PT+DT	01
UI.(NN • M) = UL + UT + D.T	01
VI (NN+M)=VV+VT+DT	01
SI (NN + M) =SS+ST+DT	
	01
IF (MREG.EQ.1.AND.M.En.el.) GO TO 340	-01
TO THE OFFICE AND THE CHANGE AND THE SHE	015
IF (MREG.EQ. 2. AND. M. En. 1) GO TO 364	01
GO .TO 4JOP	0 l
36n HPRI=HCPR(NN)	01
GO 10 370 P	019
	01

PRI=HLPR(NN)) 0	. :	P 01
0   0   370 F(Dreg.eq.1.and.Lsyne.1)   GO   TO   400	. :	P 01
F(EREG.EQ. L.AND.LSYM.NE.1) GO TO 400	. :	
		P. 01
PRE=HUPR(NN)	-	
	<del></del>	P0 1
QR=SQRT(1.+HPRI**2)		P 01
A1=1./SQR		P 01
	<del></del>	P 01
		P 01
HT=UT#TA1+VT#TA2	•	P 01
H.I.= V.M+V.M.T.#U.T.		-P01
I(NN.M)=VAIATAI	•	P 01
I (NN.M) = VHI + TA2	•	P 01
7 To 400		P01
$(NN \cdot M) = .54 (PP \cdot PO \cdot PT \cdot DT)$	•	POI
		P 01
		-P01
		P. 01
CHRECHERATANIAMACAALI GU III 380		P 01
		-P01
		P 01
		P 01
	<del></del>	-P01
		P 01
		P 01
	<del></del>	-P0 1
		P 01
(LREG.EQ.1.AND.LSYN.NE.1) GO TO 400	• •	P 01
		-P0 1
1K=cORT(1.+HPRI##2)		P 01
11=1./SOR	•	P 01
AZ=HPRI+TAI		P01
V=U((*TA)+VV*TA2		P 01
VO=UO+TA1+VO+TA2		P 01
		-P01
N=_5#(V₩+VW∩_VWT#D=)		P 01
		P 01
		P 01
		• •
	•	P 01
ICP POINT		-P01
		P 01
CONTRACTOR AND AND AND TO BE TO THE TOTAL OF	and the second	P 02
		-P02
		₽ 0.5
		P 02
	<del></del>	-P02
	•	P 02
f=0.	÷	P 02
		P02
		P 02
P=YYP(NR3+MC3)-YYP,NR3,MA3)	•	P. 02
		P02
		P 05
P= (V(NR1+1) + V(NM8+1M8)) /DXP		
P=(S(NR1+1)=S(NM8+4M8))/DXP		P 02
	I(NN,M)=V*I*TA1 ((NN,M)=V*I*TA1 ((NN,M)=V*I*TA2 )-T4:0	#=UU+TA1+VV=TA2 #T=UT+TA1+VT=TA2 #T=UT+TA1+VT=TA2 #T=VT+VWT=UT-TA1 #T=VT+VWT=UT-TA1 #T=VT+VWT=UT-TA1 #T=VT+VWT=UT-TA1 #T=VT+VWT=A2 #T=VT+VWT=UT-TA1 #T=VT+VWT=A2 #T=VT+VWT=A3 #T=VT+VWT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+VMT+A3 #T=VT+A3 #T=VT+A3 #T=VT+A3 #T=VT+A3 #T=VT+A3 #T=VT+A3 #T=VT+A3 #T=VT+A3 #T=VT+A3 #T=VT+A3 #

		02140
UYP=(U(NR1.1)-1)(NR3.4A3))/OYP	F	02150
VYP=(V(NR1,1)=V(NR3, LA3))/DYP	į F	05160
	<del></del>	07170
PP=P(NR1.1)	. F	02180
UU=U(NRl,1)	F.	02190
		00220
SS=2(NR1.1)	F	02210
GO TC 430	F	05550
42n_DXP=XXP(NR1)=XXP(NA1)	<del></del>	02230
DYP=YYP(NR1 +2) _YYP(N61 +1)	F	02240
PXP=(PI(NR1+1)=PI(NAT+1))/DXP	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	02250
UXP=(UI (NR1+1)=UI (NAT+1-)-)/DXP	<del></del>	02260
VXP=(VI(NR1+1)-VI(NAT+1))/DXP	, <b>F</b>	02270
SXP=(SI(NR1+1)=SI(NAT+1))/UXP	F	08280
	- <del></del>	02290
UYP#(UI(NRl >2) =UI(NRT +1))/DYP	. F	02300
VYP=(VI(NR1+2)=VI(NR;+1))/DYP	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	02310
		02320
PP#Pt (NR1+1)	P	05330
UU=UI(NR1+1)	۶	02340
		02350
SS=51 (NRI+1)	P	05360
PO=P(NR1.1)	Ρ	02370
U0=U(NR1+1)	P	05380 
V0=V(NR1+1)	. P	02390
S0=5(NR1,1)	P	
430 IF (LA.NE.1) GO TO 44:	•	02410
AH=VV/YP	. <b>P</b>	
440 AT=EXP (PP/GA+SS/GAMMA)	<u> </u>	
PT==(UU*PXF+VV*PYP+GAMMA*(UXP+VYP+AH))	P	02440
UT==(UU+UXP+VV+UYP+AT#PXP+XOTT(LMAC))	P	
VT="(UU*VXP*VV*VYP+A+#PYP)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
SI==(UU*SXE+VV*SYP)	P	- 02410
GO TO (450,469) .LMAC	P	<b>V</b> = 1.7
450 PI(NR1+1)=PP+PT*DT	P	
UI (NRI+1) = LU+()T*DT	P	02500
VI (NR1+1) = VV + VT * DT	P	
SI(NR1+1)=SS+ST*DT	P	
PCC=PI(NR1.1)		02530
UCC=UI(NR1+1)		40.3.0
VCC=VI(NR1+1)	P	
SCC=SI(NR1,1)	Р	V 7. 300
PI(NR7+1)=PCC	P	
UI(NR7+1)=LCC	P	
VI (NR7.1) = VCC	P	02590
SI(NR7+1)=5CC	P	
PI (NR2+MC2) =PCC		02610
UI (NR2, MC2) = UCC	Р	01.000
VI (NR2+MC2) =VCC	P	02630
SI(NR2+MC2)=SCC	<u>P</u>	
PI (NR3+MC3) =PCC	P	0200
UI (NR3+MC3) =UCC	P	
VI (NR3+MC3)=VCC SI (NR3+MC3)=SCC		02670
	P	02680

GO_IO_500		-P 0269
460 P(NM1+1)=+5*(PP+P0+P+*DT)		P 0270
U(NR1+1)=+5*(UI)+UO+U+*DT)	•	P 0271
V(NR1+1)=+5*(VV+VO+V+*DT)		P. 0272
S(NH1+1) = +5# (SS+SO+ST*DT)	:	P 0273
PCC=P(NR1+1)		P 0274
UCC=U(NR1+1)		-P - 02750
VCC=V(NH1+1)		P 0276
SCC=S(NR1+1)		P 0277
P(NR7.1)=PCC		P-0278
U(NR7.1)=UCC		P 0279
V(NR7,1)=VCC		P 0280
S.(NR7.) 1)=SCC		-P0281
P(NR2+MC2)=PCC		P 02820
U(NR2+MC2)=UCC		P 0283
V (NR2 + MC2) = VCC		-P02840
S(NR2+MC2)=SCC		P 02850
P(NR3+MC3)=PCC		P 02860
U(NR3+MC3)=UCC		-P0287(
V (NR3 • MC3) = VCC		P 0288
S(NR3,MC3)=SCC		P 02890
		-P02900
C FREE STREAM		P 02910
500 CONTINUE		P 02920
D0_510_M=1.4MC1		P 02930
510 UI(1,M)=QINF		P 02940
DO 520 N=1.NC1		P 02950
520 UI (N,MC1) = GINF		-P02960
NN2=NPEG(2)+1		P 02970
DO 530 M=1.MC2		P 02980
530 UI (NN2+H) =GINF		-P02990
NNS=NREG(5)+NC5		P 03000
00 740 M=1.MC5		P 03010
540 UI (NN5+M) =GINF	· · ·	-P03020
NN6=NREG(6)+NC6		P 03030
DO 550 M=1.MC6	-	P 03040
550 UI (NN6.N) = CINF		-P03050
00 760 N=1.NC6		P 03060
NN=NREG(6)+N	· ··	P 03070
560 UI (NN . MC6) = 4INF		P-03080
DO 370 N=1.NC7		P 03090
NN=NREG (7)+N	•	P 03100
576-UI (NN + MC7) = UINF		P-03100
600 CONTINUE		P 03120
C INTERFACE A		P 03130
		P03140
NC1L=NC1-1		P 03150
DO 610 N=1.NC1L	•	P 03160
NN=NREG(2)+N	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-P03170
PI(N,1)=PI(NN,MCZ)		P 03180
UI(N,1)=UI(NN, MC2)		P 03190
VI(N,1)=VI(NN, MC2)		P03200
61c SI(N,1)=SI(NN,MC2)		P 03210
C INTERFACE 8		P 03220
615 CONTINUE		P03230

	_NN2=NREG(2)+NC2	P0324
	NN3=NREG(3)+1	P 0325
•	00 620 M=1.MC2	P 0326
		P0327
	UI(NX3+M)=(I(NN2+M)	P 0328
		P 0329
62	1-SI(NN3+M)=SI(NN2+M)	P0330
C		
C		P 0331 P 0332
	IF (LSUP • GT • U) - GO - TO - 532	P0333
		P 0334
	PI(NA4+M)==2.3	P 0335
63		P 0336
,		P 0337
63:	and a second of the same of the second of th	P 0338
		P0339
		P 0340
	the second secon	P 0341
		P-0342
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	P 0343
639	. aalkaa mall e da i aan i aan da da da da da da da da da da da da da	P 0344
	3_CONTINUE	P0345
С		P 0346
		P 0347
· .	And the second s	P 0348
	Do 4 u 1 Mo.	P 0349
	market a transfer of the market	P 0350
		P0351
	to with the second of the seco	P 0352
650		P 0353
	INTERFACE F	<del>P</del> -0354
	NN7=NREG(7)+1	P 0355
	D0 660 M=1 + MC7	P 0356
	PI(NN7.M)=EI(NCl.M)	P0357
	UI(NN7*M) = UI(NC1*M)	P 0358
	$VI(NN7 \cdot M) = VI(NC1 \cdot M)$	P 0359
660	_SI (NN 7 • N) = SI (NC1 • M)	P-0-360
С	INTERFACE .G	P 0361
	NN3=NREG(3)+NC3	P 0362
		P0363
	00 670 M=1.MC3	P 0364
		P 0365
		P 0366
	VI(NN4+M) = VI(NN,M)	P 0367
670		0368
		0369
С	FRELOSTREAM	P 03700
800	A A . 9	P 0371
		P 0372
810	U(1.N)=QINFN	P 0373
		0374
820	_U(N+MC1)=GINFN	03750
	NN2=NREG(2)+1	03760
	DO 83n M=1.MC2	0377
83å	U(NN2 . M) = QINFN	03780

	NAME TO DEC (5) ANDE	• ••
	NNS=NREG(5) NCS	_P03
04.	DO 840 M=1.MC5	P 03
840	U(NN5.M)=UINFN	P 03
	NN6=NREG (6) +NC6	P03
	D0 85n M=1.MC6	P 03
85 ე	U(NNG,M)=QINFN	P 03
		<del>-P</del> 03
	NN=NFEG(6)+N	P 03
<b>86</b> ე	U(NN+MC6)=GINFN	P 03
		-P03
	NN=NREG(7)+N	P 03
870	U(NN.MC7)=GINFN	P 03
	CONTINUE	-P- 03
C	INTERFACE A	P 03
•	IF (LSYM.EQ.1) GO TC als	P 03
	NC1L=NC1=1	
	DO 910 N=1+NC1L	-P03
	NN=NFEG(2)+N	P 03
		P 03
	-P(Nn+MC2)=P(N+1) -U(Nn+MC2)=U(N+1)	-P03
		.P 039
01.	V(Nn.MC2) = V(N.1)	P 03
	S(NN+MCZ)=S(N+1)	P04
C	INTERFACE B	P 04
915	CONTINUE	P 04
<u> </u>	NNS=NREG(2) +NC2	-P04
	NN3=NREG(3)+1	P 04
	D0 920 M=1.MC2	P 04
	P(NN2+M)=P(NN3+M)	P04
	U(NN2.M)=U(NN3.M)	P 04
	$V = (M \circ SNN) \lor (M \circ SNN) \lor$	P 04
920_	\$(NN2,M)=\$(NN3,M)	-P04
С	INTERFACE C	P 04
	NN4=NREG(4)+NC4	P 04
	IE (LSUP. 6T. U) 60 TC -32	-P04
	DO 930 N=1,MC4	P 04
	$P(NN4,M) = -2 \cdot 3$	P 04
93a_	S(NN4+M)=0.	-P04
	GO TC 938	
932	NN4L1=NN4-1	
	NN4L2=NN4=2	
	DO 935 M=1.MC4	-P041
	P (NN4+M)=2+*P (NN4LT+M)-P (NN4L2+W)	P 041
	T (MANA MARO - 61) (MARCITEM) = M (MARCITEM)	P 042
	U_(NN4.M)=2.*U_(NN4LT.M)=U_(NN4L2.M)	-P042
035	V (NN4+M)=2.*V (NN4L;+M)-V (NN4L2+N)	P. 042
432	S(NN4,M) = 2. 45(NN4L1, 11) -5(NN4L2, M)	P 042
_	CONTINUE	_P042
С	INTERFACE E	P 042
	NN6=NREG(6)+1	P 042
	NN7=NREG (7) +NC7	-P 042
	DO 950 M=1,MC6	P 042
	P(NN7+M)=P(NN6+M)	P 042
	U(NN7+M)=U(NN6+M)	P-043
	V(NN7+M)=V(NN6+M)	P 043
95 <sub>0</sub>	S(NN7+M)=S(NN6+M)	P 043
C	INTERFACE F	043

			_	
	NN7=NREG(7)+1			0434
	DO 760 M=1+MC7	_	P	0435
	P(NC1.M)=P(NN7.M)		P	0436
	U.(NC1+M)=U.(NN7+M)	<del></del>	P	0437
	V (NC1+M) = V (NN7+M)		ρ.	0438
	S(NČ1+M)=S(NN7+M)	•	. Р	0439
-Ç	INTERFACE G.		P	0440
	NN3=NREG(3) *NC3	• •	Ρ	0441
	NN4=NREG(4)+1 -		P	0442
	DO -970 - N=1+MC3		<b></b>	-0443
	P (NN3 ; M) = P (NN4 , M)		P	0444
	U (NN3+M) =U (NN4+M)		Ρ	0445
	V (NN3+M) =V (NN4+M)		P	-0446
97e	S(NN3+M) = S(NN4+M)		P	0447
1000	CONTINUE		ρ.	0448
	1020 L=1+2			0449
	LREG=3		P	0450
	IF (L.EQ.2) LREG=7		P	0451
	NFINDNC (LREG.)			-0452
	MFIN=MC(LREG)		P	0453
	00 1010 N=1 •NFIN	•	P	0454
	NM= (L =1) +NN AX+N	<u>:</u>	•	-0455
+	NN=NREG(LREG) +N		P	0456
	00 lnln: M=1+MFTN	:	p	0457
	PI(NA,M)=PCLD(NM,M)		•	-0458
1	JI(NN+M)=UCLD(NM+M)		P	0459
	VI (NN,M)=VCLD(NM,M)		P	0460
	SI(NN,M)=SCLD(NM,M)			-0461
	CONTINUE	•	P	0462
	00 În3û L=1•2		•	•
	REG=3			
	[F(L.EQ.2) LREG=4	• • •		
	AFIN=MC(LREG)			
	NFIN=NC(LREG)+1			
	00 1028 M=1 MFIN	•		
	00 1024 N=1+NFIN			
	IN=NREG(LREG)			
	ICH =SORT ((U(NN +M) ++2+V(NN +M) ++2) / (GAMMA+EXP (P(NN +A	41 /6'A & ( N.N.	. M :	
1	/GAMMA)))	417 CAYSTIN	<b>y</b> 1-1	
	E (ACH.LI.1.01) GO To 1024			
	11=N+1			
	IL 1 = NN+1			
	CHI=SORT ((U(NL1+M)+62+V(NL1+M)++21/(GAMMA+EXP(P(NL1+M	41766461411	. M	
	/GAMMA)))	117:05 TO TO THE !	• (*1	
	F(ACH1.LT.1.01) GC 70 1026			
	0 Tc 1024			
1026 1		•		
	IF 5=VV+S			
	(N51+M)=(R(NN+M)+R(NL2+M))/2.			
	(NL1+M)=(U(NN+M)+U(NL2+M))/2.			
	$\frac{(NL_{\bullet}M) = (V(NN_{\bullet}M) + V(NL_{\bullet}M))}{2}.$			
V	(NL1+M) = (S(NN+M) + S(NL2+M))/2.	•		
	ONTINUE			
10/0/				
1028	ON TINUE			

```
NN3=NREG (3) *NC3
     NN4=NREG(4)+1
     DO 1032 M=1 MC3
     P(NN3.M) =P(NN4.M)
     U (NN3 .M) =U (NN4 .M)
     V(NN3.M)=V(NN4.M)
1032 S (NN3 + M) = S (NN4 + M)
     RETURN
                                                                             P
                                                                                04630
     END
                                                                             ø
                                                                                04640
     SUBROUTINE NOSE
                                                                             NOS01010-
     COMMCN/HLK1/NC(8),MC(8),MC1,NC2,NC3,NC4,NC5,NC6,NC7,NC8,MC1,MC2
                                                                             NOSOTOZO
    1.MC3.MC4.MC5.MC6.MC7.MCA.NREG(8).NNC(2).MMC(80.2).NMAX.MMAX
                                                                             NOSOON30
    2.GAMMA.GA.GB.GC.GD.GE.GE.X (40.8).Y(19.8).XXP(130)
                                                                             NOS03040-
    3.YYP(13u.19) +HH.XE,YE,YA,XC,RO,RD,OMFLO,TT,CC,EM.PII
                                                                             NOSO1050
    4, SINTHE (20) . COSTHE (22) , R (20, 19) . LSVM. LA. DY (8) . DY (8)
                                                                             NOS00060
     _COMMCNZULKZZP.(150+19;+(!(150+19)++V(150+19)++S(150+19)+PI(150+19)
                                                                             NOS00070-
    1.UI (150,19) *VI (150,10) .SI (150+19) .NS (8,2) .NF (8,2)
                                                                             NOS02080
    2.MS(8.2).MF(8.2).TIME.DT.K.J.XOTT(>).QINF.QINFN.KDIVS.DTS
                                                                             NOS00090
     COMMCN/6LK4/EP1 (20) + FP2 (20) + EP3 (100) + EP4 (100) + EP5 (38) + EP6 (38)
                                                                             NOS00100-
    1,NN4(20).NN4(20),M1(50),M2(20).M3(38).M4(38).L1(100).L3(100)
                                                                             NOS00110
    2,11(100),12(100),JR(A0,19),8(20),80R(2n)
                                                                             NOS00120
     DAXEUXIST
                                                                             NOS01130-
     DXX=DX(B)
                                                                             NOS00140
     DO 500 KS=1 KDIVS
                                                                             NOS00150
     DO SÃO LMACELAZ
                                                                             -064-0204
     XAC'=(FLOAT(KS-2+LMAr)/FLOAT(KDIVS))*(XOTT(2)-XOTT(1))+XOTT(1)
                                                                             NOS00170
     NSTA=NS(H+LMAC)
                                                                             NOS01180
     NEIN=NE (8.LMAC)
                                                                             NOS01190-
     MSTA=MS(8+LMAC)
                                                                             NOS01200
     MFIN=MF (8+LMAC)
                                                                             NOS01210
     DO-150-M=MSIA+MEIN-
                                                                             NOS00220-
     L=P=1+LMAC
                                                                             NOS01230
     IF (M.EQ.1) L=2
                                                                             NOS01240
     DO 150 N=NSIA+NFIN
                                                                             NOS00250-
     NN=NREG(8)+N
                                                                             NOS01260
     I=NN-1+LMAC
                                                                             NOS01270
     IE (4.EQ.NREG(R)+1) I
                                                                             NOS09280-
     RR=M(N+M)
                                                                             NOS01290
     AA=1./(CC-8(N))
                                                                             NOS03300
     AB=1./P.I.I...
                                                                             NOS01310
     AD= (Y (M+8)-1.) #BPR (N) #AA
                                                                             NOS01320
     GO TC (25+50) +LMAC
                                                                             NOS00330
  25 PY= (P(UN.L) -P(NN.L-1)/NYY
                                                                             NOS01340-
     UY=(U(NN+L) TU(NN+L-1))/DYY
                                                                             NOS01350
     VY = (V(NN+L) = V(NN+L-1))/DYY
                                                                             NOS01360
     SY=(S(NN+L)=S(NN+L+1;)/DYY_
                                                                             NOS01370
     PX=(P(I+M)-P(I-1+M))/DXX
                                                                             NOS01380
     UX = (U(I+M) - U(I-I+M)) / DXX
                                                                             NOS01390
     VX=(V(I+M)-V(I-1+M)),DXX...
                                                                             NOS01400-
     SX=(S(I+M)-5(I-1+M))/DXX
                                                                             NOS00410
     PP=P(NN+M)
                                                                             NOS00420
     LU=U(NN+M).
                                                                             NOS01430-
     VV=V(NN+M)
                                                                             NOS01440
                                          116
```

NOS00450

SS=S(NN.M)

AA 7		
GO TC 160	40 V V	NOS01460
UY= (UI (NN+L)-HI (NN+L-1))	/U11	NOS01470
VY=(VI(NN+L)-VI(NN+L-1))	/UTT	NOS01480
SY=(SI(NN+L)-SI(NN+L-1))	/OYY	NO501490
PX=(PI(I+M)-PI(I-1+M))/D	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	NOS01500
UX=(UI(I+M)=UI(I=I+M4)/D	^	NOS01510
VX=(VI(I+M) =VI(I=1+M1)/D	A X	NOS01520
SX=(SI(I,M)-SI(I-1,M))/D	A A	NOS01530
PP=PI(NN+M)	^	NOS01540
		NOS01550
	•	
Little France Add		NOSOAEAO
UU=UI (NN • M)		NOS00560
AA=AI (WW+W)		NOS03570
SS=2I(NN·M)	·	NOS01580
		NOS01590
AF=VV/RR#AB		NOS01600
AT=LXP (PP/GA+SS/GAMMA)		NOS01610
	HE (N) ) / (HH + RR + SINTHE (N) )	NOS01620
	AA#UY+UU/Ro+AB#VX/RR+AD#VY/RR))	NOS01630
IF (LA.EU.1) PT=PT-GAMMA+A		NOS01640
	R+AT+AA+PY.XACC+COSTHE(N)	NOS01650
VT== (AE+VY+AF+VX+UU+VV/P	R+AT*(AB*PY+AD*PY)/RR	NOS01660
1-XACC#SINTHE (N)		NOS01670
		NOS00680
GO TO (110+120)+LMAC		NOS01690
110 PI(NK+M)=PF+PT+DTS		NOS01700
UI-{NN.+M)=UU+UT+DTS		NOS01710
VI(NK,M)=VV+VT+DTS		NOS01720
SI (NA +M) =SS+ST+DTS		NOS01730
IF_(M_NE .1)_GO_TO_150		NOS01740
SOR=SORT (1.+ (RPR (N) / P (N)	) <del>**</del> Z)	NOS0 1750
TAZ=1./SQR	•	NOS01760
TA1=TA2#BPR(N)/R(N)		NOS04770
VW=UU+TA1+VV+TA2	·	NOS01780
VWT=UT+TA1+VT+TA2		NOS01790
VWN=VW+VWT#UTS		NOS01800
UI(NA.M)=VNNATA1		NOS01810
SATANAV= (M. JN) IV		NOS01820
60 -10 -150		NOS01830
12" P(NN .M) = .54 (PP+P(NN . 11) +P		NOS00840
S(NN,M)=.5#(SS+S(NN,u)+5		NOS01850
IF (M.EQ.1) _GO_TO_140		NOS01860
U(NN+M)=.5*(UU+U(NN++)+U		NOS01870
$V(NN_{+}M) = .54(VV+V(NN_{+}M)+V$	T*DTS)	NOS01880
G0Ic_150		NOS00890
140 SQR=SQRT(1.+(BPR(N)/a(N)	) 4 * 2 )	NOS01900
TAZ=1./SQR		NOS01910
TA1=TA2+BPF(N)/B(N)		NOS01920
VW=U (NN+M) # TA1+V (NN+11) #T	A2	NOS01930
AMI=CA4VT+AA4VS		NOS01940
VWT=UT+TA1+VTATA2		NOS01950
VWN=.5+(VW+VWI+VWT+D+S)		NOS01960
U(NM+M)=VWN+TA1		NOS00970
V(NN.M)=VW5*TA2		NOS01980
150 CONTINUE	117	NOS01990
200 CONTINUE	***	NO501000

•	
INTERPOLATION AT OUTER ROUNDARY REC	NOS01010
DEL=FLOAT(KS)/FLOAT(KDIVS)	NOS01020
MA8=MC8-1	NOS01030
NA8=NCd-1	
	NOS01050 NOS01060
	NOS01970
J1=M1 (N)	NOS01080
J2=M2(N)	NOS01090
EPSI EPI (N)	NOS01100
2. 2. 2.2	
EPS2=EP2(N)	NOS01110
NN=NREG(8)+N	NOS01120
P1=DEL*(P(LL1.J1)-PI(LL1.J1))+PI(L[1.J1)	NOS01130
U1=UEL*(U(LL1+J1)=UI(LL1+J1)+UI(L1+J1)	NOS01140-
V1=DEL*(V(LL1.J))-VI(L[1.J]))+VI(L[1.J])	NOS01150
S1=0EL*(S(LL1.J1)-SI/LL1.J1))+SI(L; 1.J1)	NOS01160
U2=DEL*(U(LL2+U2)=PI/LL2+U2))+PI(L12+U2)	NOS01170
V2=UEL*(V(LL2.J2)-VI/LL2.J2))+VI(L, 2.J2)	NOSO1180 NOSO1190
S2=DEL*(S(LL2.J2) -SI,LL2.J2)) +SI(L+2.J2)	NOS01200-
PB=K1+EPS1*(P2-P1)	NOS01210
UB=U1+EPS1*(U2-U1)	NCS01220
VB=V1+EPS1*(V2-V1)	NOS01220
SB=21+EPS14(S2-S1)	NOS01240
UC=U(NN+MAR) *COSTHE(N) =V(NN+MAB) *SINTHE(N)	NOS01250
VC=U(NN+MAR) *SINTHE(N) +V(NN+MAR) *COSIHE(N)	NoS01260-
P(NN+MCB) = P(NN+MAB) + P52* (PB-P(NN+MAB))	NOS01270
S(NN+MCB) = S(NN+MAB) + FPS2+ (SB-S(NN+VAB))	NOS01280
UA=UC+EPSZ4(UB=UC)	NOS01290
VA=VC+EPSZ# (VB=VC)	NOS01300
U(NN+MCB)=LA*COSTHE(N)+VA*SINTHE(N)	NOS01310
300 V(NN+MCB)==VA#¢INTHE(N)+VA#COSTHE(N) DO 490 L=1+2	NOS01320
IF(L.EQ.2) GO TO 410	NOS01330 NOS01340
LRE2=7	NOS01340 NOS01350
NAA=1	NOS01360
NCC=2	NOS01370
GO_IC_420	
410 LREG=3	NOS01390
NAAFNC8	NOS01400
NCCENCB=1	NOS01410
420 NNB=NREG(LRLG)+NNC(L')	NOS01420
NNA=NPEG(B)+NAA NLC=NREG(B)+NCC	NOS01430
DO 450 M=1,MC8	NoS01440-
MR=(L-1)*MMAX+M	NOS01450
	NOS01460
MM4=M4 (MR)	NOS01470
EPS5=EP5(MR)	NOS01480 NOS01490
EPS6=EP6(MR)	NOS01490 NOS01500
P3=DEL*(P(NB+MM3)-Pf(NNB+MM3))+PI(NNB+MM3)	NOS01510
U3=DEL+(U(NB+MM3)+U+(NNB+MM3))+UI(NNB+MM3)	NOS01510
V3=UEL# (V(NB+MM3) =V+(NNR+MM3))+VI(NNH+MM3)	N0S01530
53=0EL#(S(\\NB.MM3)-Sf(NNB.MM3))+SI(NNB.MM3)	NOS01540
P4=DEL# (P(NNB,MM4)-P; (NNB,MM4))+PI(NNB,MM4) 118	NOS01550

	U4=DEL + (U(NNB+MM4) +U+(NNB+MM4))+UI(NNB+MM4)	NOS01560
	V4=DEL*(V(NNB,MM4) -V7(NNB,MM4))+VI(NNB,MM4)	NOS01570
	\$4=UEL*(\$(NB.MM4)-\$; (NNB.MM4))+\$I(NNB.MM4)	NOS01580
	PB=P3+EPS54(P4=P3)	NOS01590
	UB=U3+EPS5*(U4=IJ3) VB=V3+EPS5*(V4=V3)	NOS01600
	SB=\$3+EP\$5*(\$4-\$3)	NOS01610 NOS01620
	UC=U(NLC.M) *COSTHE (NCC) =V (NLC.M) +SINTHE (NCC)	NOS01620
	VC=U(NLC+M) *SINTHE (NFC)+V(NLC+M) *COSTHE (NCC)	NOS01640
	PLANA . MI = PLNLC . MI . EP . 64 (PR = PLNLC . M)	NOS01650-
	S(NNA+M)=S(NLC+M)+ERc6+(SB=S(NLC+M))	NOS01660
•	UA=UC+EPS6# (UB-I)C)	NOS01670
	VA=VC+EPS6*(VR=VC)	NOS01680
	U(NNA+M)=UA*COSTHE-(NAA)+VA*SINTHE-(NAA)	NO501690
	V(NNA+M)==LA#STNTHE(NAA)+VA#COSTHE(NAA) CONTINUE	NOS01700 NOS01710
	D0.498 -M=1.MCR	140301710
	DO 492 N=3.NCA	
	NN=NREG(B)+N	
	ACH = SORT-CU-(NN-+M) 4+2+V-(NN-+M) 4+2+/-(GAMMA 4EXP-(P-(NN-+M)-/GA+S-(NN-	• M
. ]	)/GAMMA)))	
	IF(ACH.LT.1.01) GO TA 492	•
	NL1=NN=1	
	ACH1=SQRT ((U(NL1,M)+62+V(NL1,M)+42)/(GAMMA+EXP(P(NL1,M)/GA+S(NL1	• M
1	1/G4MMA):)]	
	IF (ACH1-LT-1-01) GC 70 494	
	CONTINUE	
	GOIC499	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	NL 2=NN=2	
	UCN =U(NN+M) *COSTHE (A) =V(NN+M) *SINTHE (N)	
	VCN =U(NN+M) *SINTHE (W) +V(NN+M) *COSTHE (N)	
	UCNZ=U(NLZ+M) *COSTHE(NZ) +V(NLZ+M) *CINTHE(NZ)	
	VCN2=U.(NL2+M1+SINTHE,N2)+V.(NL2+M)+cOSTHE.(N2)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
÷.	S(NL1+M) = (S(NN+M)+S(NL2+M))/2.	* *
	UCV1=(UCV+CCN5)\2.	·
	VCN1=(VCN+VCN2)/2.	•
	U(NL1+M)=UCN1+COSTHE(N1)+VCN1+SINTHE(N1)	
	V(NL1 +M) == UCNI#SINTHE (N1) + VCN1#COSTHE (N1)	
	CONTINUE CONTINUE	
477 500	COV   INNF	N. 05 0.1 - 0.5
⊌.¥ U	INTERPOLATION AT INTERIOR POINTS	NOS01720- NOS01730
	00 L=1.2	NOS01730
	DO	NOS01750-
	NFIN=NNC(L)-1	NOS01760
	DO JOS NENSTA NEIN	NOS01770
	NR= (L+1) *N*AX+N	NOS01780-
	IF(L.EQ.2) GO TO 520	NOS01790
	NN=NREG(7) +N	NOS01800
	NN=NREG(7) +N MFIN=MMC(NR!1) +1	NOS01800 NOS01810
	NN=NREG(7) +N MEIN=MMC(NR•1) +1	NOS01800

		_A0S01840
MFIN=MC3		NOS01850
NN=NREG(3)+N	• •	NOS01860
530 DO 700 H=MSIA.MEIN		_NOS01870
JJ=JR (NR•M)	*	NOS01880
LL1=L1(JJ)		NOS01890
LL3=L3 (JJ)	<del></del> _	_NOS01900
II1=I1(JJ)		NOS01910
IIS=IS(NN)		NOS01920
		-NOS01930
EPS4=EP4(JJ)		-NOS0194
LJ1=LL1-NREG(A)		NOS0195
LJ3=LL3=NREG(A)		NOS0196
UIC=U(LL1+IL1) #COSTHE(LJ1) =V(LL1+I+1) #SINTHE(LJ1)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-NOS0197
U2C=U(LL1+I+Z) *COSTHE(LJ1) =V(LL1, I+Z) *SINTHE(LJ1)	·	NOS0198
U3C=U(LL3+I11) *COSTHe(LJ3) *V(LL3, I+1) *SINTHE(LJ3)		NOS0199
U4C=U(LL3:I1Z) *COSIHe(LJ3)=V(LL3+1+21*SINTHE(LJ3)	<u> </u>	-NOS0200
V1C=U(LL1+I <sup>1</sup> 1)		NOSOZOI
V2C=U(LL1+II2) *SINTH=(LJ1)+V(LL1+I+2)*COSTHE(LJ1)		NO50202
V3C=U(LL3:I11)		E0S0204-
V4C=U(LL3+I1Z) *SINTH=(LJ3)+V(LL3+I7Z) *COSTHE(LJ3)		NOS0204
P8=P(LL1+II4)+FPS3*(n(II1+II2)-P(LI1+II2))		N050205
UB=U2C+EPS3*(U4C-U2C)		-NOS0206
VB=V2C+EPS3*(V4C-V2C)	, ,	NOS0207
58=2(LL1+112)+EPS3*(&(LL1+112)+5(L,1+112))		NOS0208
PC=M(LL1.III) +EPS3+(A(LL3.III) =P(L,1.1II))	<del>.</del>	-NOS0209
UC=U1C+EPS3*(U3C=U1C)		NOS0210
VC=V1C+EPS3*(V3C=V1C)	:	NOS0211
SC=\$(LL1+I].1)+EPS34( <del>c(LL3+III)+S(Li1+III))</del>		-NOS02120
P(N!) + M) = PB + EPS 4 * (PC - 6B)		N0502130
S(NN+M)=SH+LPS4+(SC+cH)		NOS02140
		-NOS02150
V(NN+M)=VH+EPS4*(VC+VB)		NOS02160
700 CONTINUE	• • •	NOS02170
RETÜRN		-NOS02180
END		NOS02190

SUBROUTINE PLUBO(X+Y,YPR)	PLU0:101
COMMON/HLK5/XP(200) . VP(200) . KE.LITE	PLUOJOZO
DIMENSION A (200), 8 (2.0)	PLUOTOS
DIMENSION AW (20)	PLU01040
DATA LAMP/ /	PLU00050
DATA LIPE/ /	PLUONÖGO
100 FORMAT(20A4)	
101 FORMAT(2F1 +4)	P_U01080
102 FORMAT(1x+314+4E16.4)	PLUOnogo
103 FORMAT (1015)	PLU00100
IF (LAMP.EC.C) LITE=; IPE	PLU01110
IF (LAMP.EG.1.AND.LITE.NE.1) GO TO 50	PLU00120
IF (LITE, EG+1) GO TO 25	
READ (5.100) AW	P_U0n14
WRITE(6+100) AW	PLU0115
XP(1)=1.	PEU01160
YP(1)=.5	PLU01170
REAU (5+103) KK	PLU01180
	PLU0119
KK1=KK+1	PLU0020
DO 10 K=2+KK1	PLU0n21
REAU (5.101) XEP-YPP	PLU0022
IF (ÊCF (5) ) 20,2	
2 CONTINUE	
XP(K)=XPP/2++1	PL-U0123
YP(K)=YPP/2.	PLU0024
WRI (6,101) XPP.YPP	PLU0025
10 CONTINUE	PEU0126
20 KENY=KK1	PLU01270
GO TO 29	PLU0028
25 KEND=KE	PLU01290
LITE=2	PLUONSO
29 IF (KEND.LT.3) GO TO 10	PLU0n31
KENU1=KENU-1	PLU0132
KENUP=KEND+1	PLU00330
A(2) = ((YP(3) - YP(2)) / (XP(3) - XP(2)) - (YP(1) - YP(1))	P(2)) PLU00340
1/(xP(1)=xP(2)-)/(xP(2)=xP(1)-)	
B(2) = (YP(1) - YP(2) - A(5) + (XP(1) - XP(2)) + 2)/(	XP(1)=XP(2)) PLU0136
IF (KEND1.LT.3) GO TO 35	PLU0n37
8(K) = 2.4A(K-1) + (XP(K) - XP(K-1)) + 8(K-1)	P. Uniago
30 A(K)=((YP(K+1)-YP(K))-B(K)+(XP(K+1)-XP(K))	)/(XP(K+1) PLU01400
1-XP(K))**2	
35 XP (KENDP) = XP (KEND) +1	Pi Unas 20
8 (KEND) = 2 . "A (KEND1) " (XP (KEND) - XP (KEND1)) + R	(KEND1) PLU00430
A(KEND) = -8 (KEND) /(2. + (XP (KENDP) - XP (KEND)))	PEU00440
XEND=XP(KENUP)	Pi U00450
YENU=A(KEND) + (XEND-Xö(KEND)) ++2+B(KEND) + (X	FND-XP(KEND))+YP(KEND) PLUDDAAC
WRITE (6+102) (K+LAMP+; ITE+XP(K)+YP(K)+A(K)+	R-(K)-+K=2+KEND) PLU01470
40 LAME = 1	PLU00480
50 IF (KEND.LT.3) GO TO AO	P[U00490
IF (X.GE.XENU) GO TC 75	
	D. Hoerte
DO 60 K=3+KENDP IF(X.LT.XP(K)) GO TO 70	PLU0n510 PLU0n520

70-LLsK-1	— PLU0154
Y=A(LL)+(X-XP(LL))++5+B(LL)+(X-XP(LL))+YP(LL)	P[U0055
YPR=2.*A(LL)*(X=XP(Li))+B(LL)	PLU0056
RETURN	-PLU0057
75 Y=YCND	PLU0158
YPR=0.	PLU0059
	PLU0160
80 Y=YP(1)	PLU0061
YPR=0.	P_U0162
END	PLU0163
200	PLU0164
	·.·
SUBROUTINE OUTP	OUTO
COMMCN/ULK7/R(30.2) +11(30.2) +W(30.2) +P(30.2) +S(30.2) +PN(30.2)	
1.4UN (30.2) +4N (30.2) +5N (30.2) +T (30.2) +P0 (30.2) +U0 (30.2) +W0 (30.2)	OUTO1 OUTO1
2.\$C(3(L,2).*MA.KA.GAMMA.GA.GB.GC.GD.GE.GF.GG.PI.TTOT.	OUTO10
3.DZ.K.DX(2).DDX(2).NCM.C(2).B(2).CN(2).BN(2).I.IA.NA(2).BZ(2)	OUTOINS
4.CZ 2) .X (3 .2) .SQF.B=TAF, Z.NASAVE, TN.L1.NSQ.NS.KCUNT.DPMAXQ	001010
COMMON/BUKE/PRATIO.PRIST.PRAD.KPI.UME.JJ	—— <del>0</del> U∓0407
1001 FORMAT (///4X+15HPLLME STRUCTURE /4Y+5HXSTFP+15+5X+2HX=	0UT0n08
1.F8.3.5x.3HUX=.E12.4//9x.1HY.9X.1Hp.9X.1HV.9X.1HU.8X.3HTAU	OUTCOOS
2.8x*1HM.9X.1H5.9X.1H÷1	OUT0110
1002 FORMAT (4x+6MREGION +74)	OUTOnil
1003 FORMAT([3:11F10.5)	0010112
WRITE (6:1001)K.Z.DZ	OUTOni3
DO 40 I=1+IA	0UT0114
WRITE(6+1002)T	0UT0015
NC=NA(I)+l	<del>00</del> T0-116
IF (1.EQ.1) \ C=NC+1	0070117
00 lo N=1+NC	0UT0118
IF-(I*N,EQ+1160 TO 10	<del>0</del> u10019
TAU=U(N+I)/W(N+I)	0UT0120
MACH=SURT ((U(N+I) ##5+W(N+I) ##2)/GAMMA/T(N+I))	0010121
PRES=EXP(P(N,I))	OUT0122
WRITE (6+1093) N.R (N+1) +PRES+U(N+1) +W (N+1) +TAU+AMACH+S(N+1)+T(N+1)	
10 CONTINUE	0010024
RETURN	OUT0125
END	0UT0126

SUBROUTINE PLIME	-PLU010
PLUME DECK	PLU010
COMMON/BLK7/R(30.2) +11(30.2) +W(30.2) +P(30.2) +S(30.2) +PN(30.2)	PLUOn
	·ԲլՍՈԴ(
2.50(30.2).MA.KA.GAMMÃ.GA.GB.GC.GD.GE.GF.GG.PI.TTOT	Pį̃∪0n(
3.DZ.K.DX(2).DDX(2).NAM.C(2).B(2).CN(2).BN(2).I.IA.NA(2).EZ(2)	PLUGA
4+CZ (2)+X (3: +2)+SQF+8=TAF+Z+NASAVF+7N+L1+N50+NS+KOUNT+DPMAXO	ค_ับดาต์
COMMON/BLKE/PRATIO, PRIST, PRAD, KPLUNE, JJ	PLUOn
COMMCN/HLK5/ZP(200)+FP(200)+KP+LITE	PLUON
DIMENSION FK (200) + PK-1200) + UK-(200) + MK-1200)	PEU01
NAMELIST/JET/NA.MA.KA.KOUT.PRATIO.DIST.GAMMA.STAB.ACH.TTCT.KMAP	PLUON
DATE LAMP/:/	PLUON
	— <del>P</del> _U0 11
1.F6.3.5X.5H TOT=,F8.3//4X.6HN4(1)=,I2.5X.6HN4(2)=.I2.5X.3HMA=	
TATOREY 2016 TO THE TOTAL TARGET TO THE TOTAL TO	PLUGAT
2+12*5x+3HKA=+14+5X+5WKOUT=+14+5X+5WKMAP=+14/4X+5HDIST=+F6+3	PLUON
3+5x+6HGAMMA=+F6+3+5x',5HSTAU=+F6+3)	-PLU01
002 FORMAT (///4X+14HPLLME BOUNDARY //11X+1HX+9X+1HY)	PLUON
003 FORMAT()X+14+2F10.5)	PLUODI
IF (LAMP . NE . 4) GO TC TO	PEU041
NA(1)=20	PLUODZ
NA(2)=15	PLUONZ
MA=10	PL-UO na
KA=400	PLUO12
DIST=5.	PLUONZ
GAMMA=14	-PEUOna
STAB=1.	PLUONE
ACH=3.	PLUOna
KMAP==1	PE-UOn 2
REAU(5,JET)	PLUONZ
WRITE (6+1001) PRATIO ACHATTOTANA MARKA KOUT KMAPADISTA GAMMAASTAR	PLUONS
	-PLU013
NAI=NA(I)	
NA1=NA(1) NA=SAN(2)	—ค∟⊍0า3
NAI=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE	
NAI=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(4)=NAI	—ค∟⊍0า3
NAI=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(4)=NAI NA(2)=NAZ	—
NAI=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NAI NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1	— PL-V043 — PL-V043 — PL-V043
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1	— PLU013 — PLU013 — PLU013 PLU013
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3	— PLU0A3 — PLU0A3 — PLU0A3 PLU0A3 PLU0A3
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3	— PLU013 — PLU013 — PLU013 PLU013 — PLU013
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=2.	— PLU013 — PLU013 — PLU013 PLU013 — PLU013 PLU013
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=2. KOUÑT=C	— PLU013
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=0. KOUÑT=C 2P(1)=PDIST	PLU013
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=0. KOUNT=C 2P(1)=PRAU	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=3 KOUÑT=C 2P(1)=PDIST CP(1)=PRAU NASAVE=NA(2)	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU014  PLU014
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=3 KOUÑT=C 2P(1)=PDIST CP(1)=PRAU NASAVE=NA(2) GB=1./(GAMMA=1.)	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU014  PLU014
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=3 KOUÑT=C 2P(1)=PDIST CP(1)=PRAU NASAVE=NA(2)	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU014  PLU014
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=3 KOUÑT=C 2P(1)=PDIST CP(1)=PRAU NASAVE=NA(2) GB=1./(GAMMA=1.)	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2)  10 CONTINUE  NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2  LITE=1  LL=1  NS=3  NSO=3  DPMAXO=0.  KOUNT=C  2P(1)=PDIST  CP(1)=PRAD  NASAVE=NA(2)  GB=1./(GAMMA=1.)  GA=GAMMA*GB	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014
NA1=NA(1)  NA2=NA(2)  10 CONTINUE  NA(1)=NA1  NA(2)=NA2  LITE=1  LL=1  NS=3  NSO=3  DPMAXO=2.  KOUÑT=C  ZP(1)=PRAU  NASAVE=NA(2)  GB=1./(GAMMA=1.)  GA=GAMMA*GB  GD=:5/GB  GE=1.+GD	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014
NA1=NA(1)  NA2=NA(2)  10 CONTINUE  NA(1)=NA1  NA(2)=NA2  LITE=1  LL=1  NS=3  NSO=3  DPMAXO=0.  KOUÑT=C  ZP(1)=PDIST  CP(1)=PRAD  NASAVE=NA(2)  GB=1./(GAMMA=1.)  GA=GAMMA*GB  GD=*5/GB  GE=1.+GD  GC=GE/GD	PLU013 PLU013 PLU013 PLU013 PLU013 PLU013 PLU014 PLU014 PLU014 PLU014 PLU014
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=0 KOUNT=0 ZP(1)=PDIST CP(1)=PRAD NASAVE=NA(2) GB=1./(GAMMA-1.) GA=GAMMA+GB GD==5/GB GE=1.+GD GC=GE/GD GF=5CRT(GAMMA)	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2)  10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=2. KOUNT=C ZP(1)=PDIST CP(1)=PRAU NASAVE=NA(2) GB=1./(GAMMA=1.) GA=GAMMA*GB GC=5/GB GC=5/GB GC=5/GB GC=5/GB GF=5CRT(GAMMA) GG=5CRI(GC)	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2)  10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=2. KOUNT=C 2P(1)=PDIST CP(1)=PRAU NASAVE=NA(2) GB=1./(GAMMA-1.) GA=GAMMA*GB GC=5/GB GC=1.*GD GC=GE/GU GF=CRT(GAMMA) GG=SCRT(GC) PI=4.*ATAN(1.)	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2)  10 CONTINUE  NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3  DPMAXO=2* KOUNT=0 2P(1)=PDIST CP(1)=PRAD NASAVE=NA(2) GB=1*/(GAMMA=1*) GA=GAMMA*GB GO=*5/GB GE=1*+GD GC=GE/GD GF=>CRT(GAMMA) GG=SGRI(GC) PI=4**ATAN(1*) ZN=PDIST	PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU013  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014  PLU014
NA1=NA(1) NA2=NA(2) 10 CONTINUE NA(1)=NA1 NA(2)=NA2 LITE=1 LL=1 NS=3 NSO=3 DPMAXO=? KOUNT=C 2P(1)=PDIST CP(1)=PRAU NASAVE=NA(2) GB=1,/(GAMVA=1.) GA=GAMMA*GB GD=*5/GB GE=1.*GD GC=GE/GD GF=>CPT(GAMMA) GG=\$GRI(GC) PI=4.*ATAN(1.)	PLU003 PLU003 PLU003 PLU003 PLU003 PLU003 PLU004 PLU004 PLU004 PLU004 PLU004 PLU004

	•
PA=Poum	PLU0152
TTOT=1.+GD*ACH**2	PLU0153
Pn=T707**G4	P_U0n54
SMF (TTOT *EXP (=PA/GA)=1.)/GD	PLU0155
DZ#:05	PLU0156
DUM# (SMF-ACH##2)/2007	PLU0157
00 20 K=1 •200	PLU0158
DOM=K*DUM	PLU0159
DEM=SORT (DCM)	PLU0160
SMK=ACH**2+UOM	PLU0161
C11=ACH**2-1.	PLU0162
C22=5MK-1.	P_U0163
ENUN-GG#ATAN(SQRT(C)-ATAN(SQRT(C)))	PLU0164
ENUM = GG ATAN (SQRT (C25/GC)) - ATAN (SQRT (C22)) - ENUM	PLU0165
PSIK=ENUK-ATAN(1./SGAT(C22))DIM=1.+GD*SMK	PLU0066
RK(N)=PRAD+UZ+TAN(PSTK)	PLU0067
PK(K)=GA*AL <sup>O</sup> G(TTOT/D;M)	PLU0168
	PLU0169
WK(N) = GK+CCS(ENUK)	PLU0170
UK(K) = QK#SIN(ENUK)	PLU0071
20 CON INUE	PLU0172 PLU0173
RF=PRAD+DZ*TAN(ENUK)	PL U0 174
OR=RF/NA(1)	
	PLU0175 PLU0176
NCM=NC-1	PLU0177
DDX(1) = NA(1)	PLU0178
Dx(1)=1./DCX(1)	PLU0179
00 80 N=S+VC	PLU0^80
R(N+1) = (N-2) *DR	PLUGHAI
X(N•1)=(N-2)*0x(1)	
IF(R(N+1)+GT+RK(1))Gn TO 30	PLU0183
K=1	PLU0184
EPS=0.	PLU0185
UK (^) =	PLU0-186
WK (K) =ACH#GF	PLU0187
PK(K)=0.	PLU0198
60 <u>1</u> C 70	PLUO189
30 IF(R(N+1).LT.RK(200))GO TO 40	PLU0 190
K=) 79	Pt-00091
EPS=1.	Pเ็นก็กระ
GO TC 70	PLU0093
	PEU0194
IF ((R(N+1)-KK(K)) # (R(N+1)+RK(K+1)) LE.O.) GO TO 60	P_U01950
50 CONTINUE	P_U0196
60 EPS=(P(N+1)=RK(K))/(oK(K+1)=RK(K))	PEU01970
70 U(N+1) =UK(K)+EFS#(UK(K+1)-UK(K))	<b>P</b> [U01986
W(N+1)=WK(K)+EPS#(WK/K+1)-WK(K))	PLU0n99
P(N+1)=PK(K)+EPS+(PK+K+1)=PK(K))	PLU0100
S(N+1)=0.	PLU01010
X(N+1) = DX(1) + (N-2)	PLU01020
80 T(N+1)=EXP(P(N+1)/GA+S(N+1)/GAMMA)	P_U01n3(
U(1,1)=-U(3,1)	PLU01040
W(1*1)=W(3+1)	PLU01050
S(1+1)=S(3+1)124	PEU01060

		, , , , , ,
P(1+1)=P(3+1)		PEU0107
T(1*1)=T(3*1)		PLU01n8
BETAF=SURT (SMF=1.)		PLU0109
SQF = -SMF & GAMMA & T (NC+T)		PLU0110
U(2+1)=0.	•	PLUGITI
K=0	•	PLU0112
		PLU0113
IA=1	•	PLU0114
B(1)=0.	. •	PLU0115
U(1-+1) ==U(3-1)	<del></del>	PEU0116
X(J + J) = -DX(T)		PLU0117
8Z(1)=0.		PLU0118
C11} =R1NC+1		PLU0119
CZ(1) = (C(1) - PRAD)/DZ		PLU0120
CALL OUTP		PLU0121
		PEU0122
100 K=K <sup>‡</sup> 1		PLU0123
LL=LL+1		PLU0124
		PLU0125
00 110 I=1.IA		PLU0126
NC=NA(I)+1		PLUOIST
1F(A.EQ.11NC=NC+1 00 110 N=1.NC		PL-U0128
DEN=W(N+I) ++2-GAMMA++(N+I)		PLU0129
DUM=SQRT((U(N.1) 4#2+W(N.1)		PLU0130
$DIM^{\pm}(-BZ(I)^{\pm}X(N+I)^{\pm}(-Z(I)^{\pm}BZ(I)))$	·	— PEU0131
DEM=ABS(DIM+(U(N.I)+W(N.I)+GAMMA+T(N.I)+DIM)/DEN)	•	PLU0132
DAMEABS(DIMELLIAN) * HALLO I) = GAMMANT(NOI) + DHM) * PEN)	•	PLU0133
IF (DAM.GT.SEM) DEMEDAM		PEU01340
DZI=STABANX(I)+(C(I)=B(I))/DEM		PLU01350
IF(DZ1.6T.5Z4)60_TO_170		PLU01360
DZ=071		PLU0137
110 CONTINUE		PLU01380
IF (YZ.GT.1.E=81GO TO 120	·	PLU01390 PLU01400
CAL COUTP		PLU01410
STOP	•	PLU0142
12g 2N=4+DZ		PEU01420
CALL SUPER		PLU0144
ZP (L1 ) = ZN		PLU01450
CP.(LL) =C(IA)		PLU01460
130 CONTINUE		PLU01490
IF ((K/KOUT) *KOUT, EG. R) CALL OUTP		PLU01500
IF.(Z.LI.DIST.AND.K.LE.KA) GO TO 102		PL-U01510
KP=LL	, <del></del>	PL U01520
WRITE (6+10; 2)		PLU01530
WRITE (6:10.3) (KK.ZP.(WK).CP.(KK).KK=I.KP)	<u>.</u>	PE-U01540
RETURN		PLU01550
END		PLU01560
		, For (200

SUBROUTINE SUPER	SUPOno 1
COMMON/BLK7/R(30.2) +11(30.2) +W(30.2) +P(30.2) +5(30.2) +PN(30.2	) SUPOno2
100) OW. (5,0E) OU. (5,0E) OU. (5,0E) T. (5,0E) OS. (5,0E) OU. (5,0E) OU.	•2) SUPORQ30
2.50(30.2).MA.KA.GAMMA.GA.GH.GC.GD.GE.GF.GG.PI.TTOT	SUP01040
3.DZ.K.DX(2).DDX(2).NcM.C(2).B(2).CM(2).BN(2).I.IA.NA(2).BZ(	
4,CZ(2)+X(3 12)+SQF+BFTAF+Z+NASAVE+7N+L1+NSO+NS+KOUNT+DPMAXO	SUPOnns
COMMCN/blk2/PRATIO.Ph.Ist.PRAD.KPLUME.JJ	
	SUP00076
DIMENSION PH(30).02P;40).C0(2).TRY(2).ERR(2)	SUPOnoBr
1001 FORMAT (1x+30HWARNING, ITEPATION FATLS AT K=+15+2x+2HZ=+F10.5	
1002 FORMAT (2015)	SUP0+)10(
PROUN=P(NC+1A)	SUP0111
IF(JJ.E0.3) GO TO 60	SUPOnta
	SUP0113
DPMAX=+1)	SUP0114
NC=NA (1)+2	SUP0015
	SUP0+16
PGR=P(N+1)-P(N-1,1)	SUP0017
IF(PGR.LT.DPMAX) GC TO 10	SUP0118
DPMAx=PGR	
NS=N	\$UP0120
In CONTINUE	SUP0121
IF (NS. NE. NSQ) KOUNT=:	SUP0122
IF (NS.NE.NSU) GO TC 40	SUP0123
IF (DPMAX.LT.DPWAXO) GO TO 60	
KOUNT=KOUNT+1	SUP0024
	SUP0125
IF (ACUNT.LT+3)GO TC &O	SUP0126
20 CONTINUE	SUP0127
CALL OUTP	SUP0128
IA=6	\$UP0129
NCSA=NA(1)+2	SUP0130
NA(1)=NS+3	SUP0131
NC=NA(1)+2	SUP0132
DDX(1) = NA(1)	SUP0133
DX(1)=1.0/USX(1)	
C(2)=C(1)	SUP0135
CZ(2) = CZ(1)	SUP0036
C(1)=R(NC+1)	SUP0037
CZ(1) = (U(NC+1) +W(NC+1) +GAMMA+T(NC+1) +SQRT((U(NC+1)++2+W(NC+1	) ##2 SUP0138
1)/GAMMA/T(\C.1)-1.))/(W(NC+1)+2-GAMMA+T(NC+1))	SUP0139
8Z(2) =CZ(1)	SUP0140
B(2)=C(1)	SUP0141
NC=NA(2)+1	SUP01420
	SUP01431
DX(4)=1./U0X(2)	SUP01440
DO 40 N=1+C	\$UP01450
X(N12) =DX(2) + (N-1)	SUP07460
R(N+2)=U(2)+(C(2)-B(5))+X(N+2)	SUP01470
NSM=NS-1	
IPP0=0.	SUP01480
DO JA NN=NSM+NCSA	SUP01490
	SUP0150
DUM=R(N+2)-R(NN+1)	SUP01510
IF (IPPO .E(1.1) GO TC 10	SUP01520
TE NOW CT - IN CA TA A	SUP01530
IF (YUM.GTU) GO TC 40	
P = (R(N+2) - R(NN-1+1)) / (R(NN+1) - R(NN-1+1)) $= P(N+2) - R(NN-1+1+1) + EP + (P(NN+1) - P(NN-1+1))$	SUP01540 SUP01540 SUP01550

U(N+2)=U(NN-1+1)+EP#(U(NN+1)-U(NN-1+1))	<del></del>	SUP00560
W(N+2)=W(NN-1+1)+EP+(W(NN+1)-W(NN-1+1))		SUP00570
S(N+2)=S(NN=1+1)+EP+/S(NN+1)-S(NN-1+1))		SUP00580
T(N+2)=EXP(P(N+2)/GA_S(N+2)/GAMMA)		SUP01590
IPPO=1		SUP01600
30 CONTINUE		SUP01610
- 40 CONTINUE	·	SUP01620-
NC=NA(1)+2		SUP01630
DO 50 N=2+NC	•	SUP00640
$\frac{X(N+1) = (N-2) \cdot ADX \cdot (1)}{A-2}$		
50 CONTINUE		SUP01650
		SUP01660
$P(1+2) = P(N \leq M+1)$	•	SUP01670
		SUP01680
W(1+2)=W(NSM+1)		SUP01690
S(1+2)=S(NSM+1)		SUP00700
		SUP00710
NC=NA(2)+1		SUP00720
P(NC+2) = P(NCS4+1)		SUP01730
		5UP09740
W(NC,2) = W(NCSA,1)		SUP01750
S(NC+2)=S(NCSA+1)		SUP01760
T(NC+2)=T(NCS4+1)		SUP01770
L1=1		SUP01780
CALL OUTP	( )	SUP07790
6:_CONLINUE		รบคงา์ลงจ
NSO≜NS	,	SUP01810
DPM=X0=DPM4X		SUP01820
LOGP=c		SUP01830-
70 00 210 I=1+IA	•	SUP01840
NC = NA(I) + 1	÷	SUP01850
IF(I.EQ.]IAC=NC+1		SUP01860
00 400 N=1+NC		SUP01870
IF(N#I.EQ.1) GO TO 250	•	SUP01880
NM1=N=LOOP		SUP0 1890
IF (N.FO.1) \MI=N		
IF (N_EQ_NC) NM1=N=1		SUPOngoo
NP1=NN1+1	•	SUP01910
$PX = (P(NP1 \cdot I) - P(NM1 \cdot I_1) + DDX(I)$		SUP01920
$UX = \{U(NP1 \cdot I) - U(NM) \cdot I'_1\} + DDX(I)$	* .	SUP01930
	•	SUP01940
WX=(w(NP1:1)-w(NM1:1,)*DDx(I) SX=(S(NP1:I)-S(NM1:I)*DDx(I)	<del></del>	SUP01950
SX=(S(NPI*I/=S(NMI*I)/*DDX(I) GX=*X/W(N*I)		SUP00960
		SUP01970
AA=4./(w(N:1).**2=GAM:A*T(N:1))	<del></del>	SUP0 5980
IF (IA.EQ.2.AND.I.EG.T.AND.N.EQ.NC) GO TO 140		SUP01990
IF(I.E0.2.AND.N.E0.NA(2))SX=(S(N.2)-S(N-1.2))*DOX(2)		SUP01000
IF(I.NE.1.CH.N.NE.2100_TO_80		SUP01010
PX=0.		SUP01n2n
Sx=0.		SUP01030
X =		SUP01040
Q X = Š •		SUPOLOSO
81 TAU=U(N+I)/W(N+I)		SUPOINEN
AB=AA*#.(N.*/AP=BA		SUP01070
AC=GAMMA*AA*W(N+I)	•	SUP01080
AD=AA*TAU*I(N.I)		SUP01090
XR=1./(C(I)=8(I))		SUP01100
		-0 01100

XZ=XR*(BZ(I)*(x(N+I)-1-)=CZ(I)*x(N-I))		SUP01110
AE=X2+AB*X9		SUP01120
AF=XZ+TAU*XH	•	SUP01130
AG=GAMMA#A19T(N.T)/W(N.T)	, 	-SUP01140
IF (I.EQ.2.AND.N.EQ.1) GO TO 100	•	SUP01150
IF (I.EQ.IA.AND.N.EQ.NC) GO TO 150		SUP01160
DUM=_AC#UX#AR		-SUP01170
DOM=AG+UX+XH		SUP01180
PZ="AE*PX+GAMMA*AB*QV*XP+DUM+JJ*DUM		SUP01190
QZ=AEHQX+AUHPX#XR+DAM+JJ#DOM		-SUP01200
IF (JJ.EQ.J)60 TO 90		SUP01210
IF (JJ+I.EQ.1.AND.N.En.2)GO TO 90	•	SUP01220
PZ=PZ=(AB*GAMMA/R(N++)+DUM)+JJ		-SUP01230
QZ=QZ+(AD*GAMMA/R(N+T)-DOM)+JJ		SUP01240
9r SZ≈*AF+SX		SUP01250
UZ=AFRUX-T(N.I) /W(N.I) #XPRPX		-SUP01260
WZ=W(N,I)*CZ		SuP01270
GO TO 180		
100 IF (LCOP.EQ.1) 60: TC -500		SUP01280
NC1=NA(1)+2		-SUP01290
BETA1=SQRT((U(1.2) **2+W(1.2) **2)/GAMMA/T(1.2)-1.)	•	SUP01300
BETA2=SURT ((U(2.2) + #2+W(2.2) + #2) / G, MMA/T(2.2) - 1.)	\$ - x	SUP01310
491=99 		-SUP01320
TAU1=TAU	, ,	SUP01330
		SUP01340
		-SUP01350
AAZ=1./(W(Z+Z)##Z=GA;MA#T(Z+Z)) ALAM1=(U(1+2)#W(1+2)_GAMMA#T(1+2)#pETA1)#AA1		SUP01360
		SUP01370
ALAMZ= (U(2.2) #W(2.2) GAMMA#T(2.2) #GETA21.40A2		-SUP01380-
EPS=(CN(1)-C(1)-ALAMT+DZ)/(DX(2)/XD+(ALAM2+ALAM1)+DZ)		SUP01390
IF(EPS.LTd) EPS=.0E		SUP01400
PSTAR=P(1, 2)+FPS*(P(5, 2)-P(1, 2))		-SuP01410
TAUS=TAU1+EPS+(TAU2+TAUT)		SUF01420
AL=•5		SUP01430
TAU3=U(3.21/W(3.2)	<del></del>	-SUP01440-
PPTAR=2.*P(2.2)+P(3.5)+EPS*(P(3.2)-P(2.2))	. •	SUP01450
TTUS=2. *TALZ-TAU3+EPc* (TAU3-TAU2)		SUP01460
PSTAR=AL*PS\AR*(1.=A )*PPTAR	<del></del>	-SUP01470
TAUS=AL*TAUS+(1AL) aTTUS		SUP01480
DUM1=W(1,2) 442/BETA1/T(1,2)		SUP01490
DUM2=W:(2.2)/BETA2/T(2.2)	<del></del>	-SUP01500
DUM=DUM1+EPS+ (DUM2-DiM1)		SUP01510
DOM1=U(1,2)*(U(1,2)+ω(1,2)*BETA1)*ΛΑ1/BETA1		SUP01520
DOMS=U(2+2)*(U(2+2)+#6ETA2)#AAZ/8ETA2	<del></del>	-SUP01530
DOM=DOM1+EPS+(UOM2+DOM1)	· - ·	SUP01540
DOM=DOM#GAMMA/C(1)#D7		SUP01550
DAM=PSTAR=DUM+TAUS+DAM	— <del></del>	-SUP01560-
KIP=1		SUP01570
ME=1	•	SUP01580
TRY(1)=CZ(1)		-SUP01590-
TRY(2)=CZ(1)+,99		SUP01600
110 SQR=SQRT(1.+TRY(ME)+42)		SUP01610
EN1=1./SQR		-SUP01620-
EN3=-TRY(ME)+EN1		SUP01630
TA1=-EN3		SUP01640
TA3=FN1		-SUP01650

	SUP01660
UWNC=UN(NC1+1) #EN1+WA (NC1+1) #EN3	SUP01670
SMNC=UWNC+#4/GAMMA/T/NC1+1)	SUP01680
PN2N=PN (NC1+1)+ALOG ( GAMMA SMNG-GD) /GE)	SUP01690
UWN =UWNC+ (GU+SMNC+1.)/GE/SMNC	SUP01700
UN(1.2)=UWNMEH1+VWNCATA1	SUP01710
MN(T.S)=(IMV 4EN3+AMPC.TV3	SUP01720
SN(1+2)=SN(NC1+1)+PNON-PN(NC1+1)+GAMMA#ALOG(UWNC/UWN)	SUP01730
TAU2N=UN(1.2)/WN(1.2)	SUP01740
PN(1,2)=DA''+DIII *TAUZA	SUP01750
ERR (VE) = PN(1+2) - PN2N	SUP01760
IF (ME.EG.2) GO TO 12%	SUP01770
	SUP01780
60 TC 110	SUP01790
120 IF (ARS(ERR(ME)).LT.1 E-4) GO TO 135	SUPOIRO
IF (ABS (ERR (2) - ERR (1) ) • GT - 1 • E = B) GO TO 122	SUPOIAL
TRYA=.99*TRY(2)	SUP01820
GO TC 124	SUP01930
122 TRYM=TRY(1)=ERR(1) * (*RY(2)=TRY(1)) / (ERR(2)=ERR(1))	SUP01840
TRY(1)=TRY(2)	\$UP01850
TRY (2)=TRYA	SUP01860
KIP=KIP+1	SUP01870
IF(KIP.LT.24) GO TC 710	SUP01880
#RITE (6.10.11) K.Z.	SUP01890
130 CONTINUE	SUP01900
CZN=TRYA	SUP01910
	SUP01920 SUP01930
140 CONTINUE	SUP01940
IF(LCOP.EQ.1) GO TO 200	SUP01950
CN(1)=C(1)+CZ(1)*DZ	SUP01960
NC=NA(1)+2	SUP01970
NCM=NC-1	SUP0198
AATET./(WINC1) ##2=GAMMARTINC1)	SUP01990
AA2=1./(%(NCM+1)+#2-AAMMA+T(NCM+1))	SUP02000
BETA1=SORT ( (U(NC +1)++2+W(NC +1)++>)/GAMMA/T(NC +1)-1.)	SUP02010
BETA2=SORT.(JUINCM+1)6#2+WINCM+1)4#2)/GAMMA/TINCM+1)-1-)	SUP.02020
ALAM1P = (U(NC + 1) + W(NC + 1) + GAMMA + T(NC + 1) + RFT + 1) + AA1	SUP02030
ALAMIM= (U(AC +1) +W (NC +1) -GAMMA+T(NC +1) +RETA1) +AA1	SUP02040
ALAM2P= (U(NCM+1) *W (NAM+1) +GAMMA*T (NCM+1) *RETAZ) *AAZ	SUP02n50
ALAMAM= (U(\CM. 1) +W(NcM. 1) -GAMMA+T(NCM. 1) +HETA2) +AA2	SUP02060
EPSP=(CN(1) TR(NCM+1)_ALAM2P+DZ)/(DY(1)/XR+(ALAM1P-ALAM2P)+DZ)	SUP02070
EPSM=(CN(1)=R(NCM+1)_ALAM2M+DZ)/(D+(1)/XR+(ALAM1M-ALAM2M)+DZ)	5UP02080
DUM = BETAL T (NC . 1)	SUP02n90
DUMZ=RETAZ# [(NCM.1)	SUP02100
D1=YLM2+ERSP*(DUM1-DiM2)	SUP02110
E1="(DUM2+EPSM*(DUM1_DUM2) ).	SUP02120
DON1=W(NC+1) **2	SUP02130
D0w2=W-t.NCM+1)**2	SUP02140
DS=ncws+Ebsh*(DUW1-DVW5)	SUP02150
EZ=DCMZ+EPSM# (DOM1+DAMZ)	SUP02160
PSTARP=P(NCM+1) +EPSP+(P(NC+1)-P(NCU+11)	SUP02170
PSTARM=P(NCM+1)+EPSM+(P(NC+1)+P(NC++1))	SUP02180
TAU1=U(NC+1)/#(NC+1)	SUP02190
TAU2=U(NCM+1)/W(NCM+7)	SUP0220n

		•
TAUSP=TAU2+ERSP*(TAU2-TAU2)		-SUP02210
TAUSN=TAU2+EPSN+(TAU7-TAU2)	•	SUP02220
DEM1 =- (U(NC+1) *GAMMA&T(NC+1) /R(NC+1) *(U(NC+1) +W(NC+1) *BETA1)	*AAT)	SUP02230
DEMZ=-(U.tNCM+1) #GAMMA#T(NCM+1) ZR(NCM+1) # (HI(NCM+1) #W(NCM+1) #B	ETA2)-	SUP02240
14446)		SUP02250
DIVI=-(U(NC+1) *GAMMA&T(NC+1) /R(NC+1) *(U(NC+1) +W(NC+1) *RETA1)	ΦΔΔ1)	SUP02260
DIMZ=- (U(NCM+1) *GAMMA*T(NCM+1) /R (NCM+1) * (H) (NCM+1) *W (NCM+1) *B	F 742) -	SuP02270
1*442)	- 1 - 2 /	SUP02280
AKP=DEM2+EPSP+ (DEM1-REM2)		SUP02290
AKMEDIMZ+EPSMe (DIM1=AIMZ)	· · ·	-SUP02300
AKP=AKP*DZ		SUP02310
AKM=AKM#DZ		SUP02320
D3=AKP+D1#PSTARP+D2#FAUSP		-SuP02320
E3=AKM+E1#PSTARM+E2#TAUSM		SUP02340
TAUN=(E3-E1/D1*D3)/(=2-E1/D1*D2)		SUP02350
PN(NC+1) = (C3+02*TAUN; /D1	<u>.</u>	-SUP02360
TEMP=EXP(PN(NC,1)/GA)		SUP02370
Q2=2.*GA*(TTOT_TEMP)		SUP03380
WN (NC - 1) = SGRT (G2/(1 - T4!N##2))		-SUP02390
UN (NC + I) = WA (NC + 1) + TAIN		SUP02400
SN(NC+1)=+-		SUP02410
0.10.50		-SUP02420
150 CONTINUE AS	· · · · ·	SUP02430
CALL BOUND (ZN.PBB)		SUP02440
PN(N,1)=P88		-SUP 0 2450
PZ80UN=(PN(N+T)-PBCUA)/DZ		SUP02460
TAUX=UX/W(K+I)-TAU+Qv		SUP02470
SMF=(ITOI*EXP(-PN(N++)/GA)-1.1/Gn		SUP02480
T(N+I) = EXP(PN(N+I)/GA+S(N+I)/GAMMA)		SUP02490
BETAF=SQRT (SMF+1.)	,	SUP02500
SQF=SME+GAMMA++ (N+I)		-SUP02510
ALAM=AE+AG+W (N. I) +BEFAF+XR		SUP02520
TAUZ=-(T(N+1)*RETAF/W(N+1)**2*(PX+0ZBOUN/ALAM)+TAUX)*ALAM		SUP02530
1-JJACAMMARAUARIN. I) + BETAF+TAU)		-SUP02540
SN(N,I)=S(N,I)		SUP02550
IF (LCOP.EQ.1)GO TO 1.0		SUP02560
TAUN=TAU+TAUZ*DZ		-SUP02570
TAUV=TAU		SUP02580
CN(IA)=C(IA)+TAU+DZ		SUP02590
CO(IA)=C(IA)		-SUP02600
CZ(IA)=TAUN		S0605610
TAU=TAUN		S0605910
GO TO 170		-SUP02630
160 TAUN= .5* (TAUO+TAU+TALZ+DZ)		SUP02640
CZ(IA)=TAUN		SUP02650
CN(IA) = .5 (CO(IA) + C(IA) + .5 (TAUO + TAUN) + DZ)		SUP02660-
17: WN(N.I)=SURT(SQF/(1TAUN+2))		SUP02670
UN(N.I)=TALN*WN(N.I)		SUP02680
GO_TC_200		
180 IF (LCOP.EQ.1)60 TO 190		SUP02690
PN(N+I)=P(N+I)+PZ*DZ		SUP02700
SN(N+1)=5(N+1)+52*DZ		SUP02710
UN (A+I) =U (A+I) +UZ*DZ		SUP02720
MV(V+1)=M(V+1)+MZ+CZ		SUP02730
		SUP02740
60_10_200		SUP02750

		•	
	PN(N+I)=.5*(PO(N+I)+6(N+I)+PZ*DZ)		SUP027
	SN(N+1)=.5*(Sn(N+1)+e(N+1)+S2*DZ)	•	SUP027
	\(\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	• • • • •	SUP027
	IN (N , I ) = ,5 4 (WO (N , I ) + \( (N , I ) + \( Z \D Z ) \)	<del> </del>	SUP027
	CONTINUE		SUPOZB
	CONTINUE		SUPOZA
	IN(-1)=B(1)	<del></del>	-SUPOZA
8	$ln(2) = Cn(1) \qquad .$		SUPOZA
	!=ZN		SUPOZE
	F(AAEQ.2) - CZ-(1) = CZ	<del></del>	-SUP028
	)Z(2) =CZN	•	SUPOZA
	00 25n I=1,IA	·	SUP028
	IC=NA (-I-)+1	<del></del>	-SUP028
I	F (A.E0.1) \C=NC+1		SUPOZB
8	(I)=8N(I)		SUP0.290
	((I) = CN(I)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-SUP029
I	F(500P.E4.1)60 TO 240		SUP029
	0 220 N=1.NC		SUP029
Р	O(N.I)=P(N.I)		SUP0294
U	10(N,I)=U(N,I)	•	SUP0295
	O(N,I)=W(N+I)		SUP029
_22ņ_s	(04N+I) =5 (A+I)		-SUP029
23n P	N(1.1)=PN(3.1)		SUP0298
W	N(1,1) = WN(3,1)		SUP0299
S	N(1,1)=SN(3,1)	<del> </del>	-SUP0300
U	N(1,1)=-U\(3,1)		SUPOSO
U	N(2.1)=0.	•	SUP0302
0	0_240_N=1.NC	<u> </u>	-SUP0303
P	$(N \bullet T) = PN(N \bullet T)$	. "	SUP0304
. U	(N * I ) = UN (N * I )		SUPOROS
	(N) T) = NN (C) 1)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-SUPOSOE
Ś	(N * T) = SN(A * T)		SUP0307
Ţ	(N+I) = EXP(P(N+I)/GA.S(N+I)/GAMMA)	•	SUPOSO
_245_R	(N+I) = U(I) *X(N+I) # (^(I) = B(I))		SUP0309
255 €	ONLINUE		SUP0310
	F(LCOP.EQ.1)RETURN		SUP0311
	00P=1	·	SUP0312
	0.TC 7:		SUP0313
	ND		SUP0314
			30, 0314
• "			
S	UBROUTINE_OUTPUN(IREG.NTIMES.ITYPE) OMMCN/ULKI/NC(8).HC(8).NC1.NC2.NC3.NC4.NC5.NC6.NC7.N	CR .NC1 .MC2	0 000
, Ç	OhilONAFKINC(R) + MC(R) + MCT + MCS+ MCS+ MCS+ MCC2+ MC2+ M	Y MAAY	0 000
1 •	MC3.MC4.MC5.MC6,MC7.MCR.NREG(8).NMC(2).MMC(80.2).NMA	ATTEMA .	0000
5.	GAMMA, GA. GB. GC. GD. GE. GF. X (40.8) . Y (19.8) . XP(130)		0 000
3,	YYP (130.19) .HH .XE .YE .YA . XC . RO . RD . DMFLO . TT . CC . EM . PII		0 0000
4,	SINTHE (20) * COSTHE (23) . R (20 . 19) . LSVM . LA.Dx (8) . DY (8)	T.150. 104	
С	OMMON/BLK2/P(150+19)-+U(150+19)-+V(150+19)+S(150+19)+P	1.(120.14)	0 000
1.	urtisa.191.Vr(150.1a).ST(150.19).NS(8.2).NF(8.2)		יסווט ט
•	ME (A. D. ME (B. D. TIMEANT-KA LAYATT (D) AQINF AQINFNAKUIVS	•D15	0 000
_	·numnnizhi K3/YFT:13a.i91.xCS(1301.xn.x1.x2.x3.Y0.Y4.AL	.P(4) +UU(6) -	
1.	Reliable St Paulitian) Ht (130) HC (135) HUPR (130) HLPR (1	.30) *HCPR (13(	nio obr
	ONNCNIER K4/FP1 (20) +-P2(20) +EP3(105) +EP4(100) +FP5(38)	•EP6 (38)	0 0010
1	NN1(24).NN2(20).M1(50).M2(20).M3(38).M4(38).t1(100).	L3(100)	-0 -011
2.	I1 (100) • 12 (100) • JR (80 • 19) • B (20) • BPR (20)	•	0 0019
£ 1	CODE (DD) EFXD (DD)		0 0019

			•
	_EDENS(PP.SS)=EXP((PP_SS)/GAMMA)	-0	-00160
•	FAS(PP+SS)=GF#SQRT(EyP(PP/GA+SS/GAUMA))	0	00170
	FACH(UU+VV+AA)=SQRT(iiU+2+VV+2)/AA	. 0	01180
	FCP (PRE) =2.8 (PRE=1.)-/ (GAMMA*EM**2)	-0-	-01190
	FPTOT (PRE + 4M) =PRE* (1 +GD*AM**?) **GA	Ó	
1001	FORMAT (//4x+4HSTEP+I=+10x+5HTIME=E12.4,10x,3HDT=E12.4)	0	
	FORMAT(/4X.10HREGIGN NO.12)		01220
1003	FORMAT (/5X+2HM=13//9x+1HX+9X+1HY+9x+1HP+9x+1HA+9X+1HU+9X+1HV+9X	ō	01230
	1.1HM.7X.5HSLOPE.6X.3uRHO.7X.2HCP.8x.1HS)	ŏ	01240
	EORMAT(I3:11F10.5)	_	
	FORMAT (//4x+27HBOATTAIL SURFACE FLOW FIELD /)	0	01250
	FORMAT(//4x+28HBOATTAIL COMPLETE FLOW FIELD /)		01260
		Ö	01270
	EORMAT (//4X . 27HNACEL E COMPLETE FLOW FIELD /)		01280
	FORMAT (/4X, 26HNACELLE SURFACE FLOW FIELD //4X, 5HSTEP	0	00290
	1.15.5X.5HTIME=.F6.3)	0	00300
	FORMAT (/4X+1 CHOUTER OWL )		01310
	FORMAT (/4X+10HINNER FOWL )	. 0	0.1320
	FORMAT (/4X+14HpLUME QUINDARY )	0	00330
	<u>.FORMAT.(13X+1HX+11X+14Y+11X+1HP+11X+1HM+10x+3HTAU+10</u> X+2HCP+10X+2HP	-T Q	00340-
	1/)	. 0	00350
1013	FORMAT (4X+7F12.4)	0	00360
1014.	ECHMAT(//4X213hGEOMETRY_TEST_/)		01370
1015	FORMAT (//4x+8HCOWL LTP /13x+1Hx+11x+1HY+1nx+3HTHE+10x+1HE+10x	. Õ	
	1 • 3 HBPR)	0	01390
	EORMAT(13X+1HX+11X+1HY+10X+3HYPR)	_	-01400-
	FORMAT (/4X+HHBOATTAI)	ŏ	
	IF (ATYPE .EG .3) GO TO 210	ō	
	IF (LSYM.EQ.1) GO TC	-	01420 01430
	IF ( TYPE • EG • 1) GO TO 100	0	01440
	GO 10 4	-	01450
<b>c</b>	COMPLETE FLOW FIELD AUTPUT		00450
	IF (ITYPE .EG • 1) WRITE (6 • 1005)		
~	IF (ITYPE • EG • 2) WRITE (A • 1006)		- 00470
-		O	0.1480
	GO TO 6	_	0 3490-
	WRITE(6.1007)	0	0 0 5 0 0
	WRITE(6.1001)K.TIME.TT	0	0 1510
	IRS=IREG		0.520_
• •	IRF=IREG	0	0 0 5 3 0
	IF (TREG.NE.9) GO TO TO	0	0.0540
	IRS=1	_0_	01550-
1	IDE-0	٠.	•
1 -		`` <b>.</b> _	
10	DO UO LREG=IRS.IRF	0	00570
	IF (LREG.EU.5) GO TO AU	0	05580
	MCC=MC(LREG)	_0	09590-
	NCC=NC(LREG)	0	01600
	IF (LREG.EU. B) GO TO 30	Ō.	07610
	IF (LREG. GT. L. AND. LREC. LT. 6) GO TO 20	_0_	-0^620
	MSTA=1	ō.	01630
	MFIN=NTIMES	Ö	01640
	IF (NTIMES . EQ. = 1) MFIN = MC(LREG)	<u>0</u>	01650 01650
1	GO TC 40	•	
<b>2</b> n	MSTA=MCC+1-NTIMES	0	01660
0	IF (NTIMES & EU = T) MST = 1	0	01670
	MFIN#MCC	-0	00680-
		0	
	IF (LSYM.EQ.1) GO TO RO 132	0`	00700

GOTO_4C		
		0n7
3n MSTC=1	0	_
MFINENTIMES	ŏ	
IF (NTIMES . EU 1) MFIN=MG (LREG)	• -	
IF (LSYM.NE.1) GO TO 40		017
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	- : .
IF(LSYM.EQ.1) GO TC gO	0	- , ,
	O	097
DO 70 M=MSTA, MFIN	0	007
WRITE(6,10:3)M	0	007
YY=Y-(M+LREG)	o	018
DO 70 N=1+NCC	Ō	
XX=X(N+LREG)	Ö	• , •
NN=NREG(LREG)+N	O	
PRES=FPRES(P(NN+M))	0	
DENS=FDENS (P(NN.M) .S;NN.M))		- , -
AS=FAS(P(NN+M) . S(NN+W))	0	
		0 78
ACH=FACH(U(NN+M)+V(NN+M)+AS)	Ō	008
ENT=5 (NN.M) *1000	. 0	0088
CP=FcP(PRES)	0	0189
IF (LREG.NE. B) GO TO EO	0	0090
SLCPE=0.	0	019
UCAR=U(NN 9.M) *COSTHE (AL) = V(NN 9M) *SINTHE (N)		019
VCAM=U(NN+M) #SINTHE (A) +V(NN+M) #COSTHE (N)	0	
IF (ABS (UCAR) . GT . 1 . E - a) SLOPE=VCAR/IICAR	ŏ	-
XP=R(N+N) #CUSTHE(N)+00-RD		
YP=R(N,M) #SINTHE(N)+HH		0999
GO TO 60	0	
	0	0091
50_CONTINUE	_	<del></del> -0.998
XP=XXP(NN)=RD	• 0	0099
YP=YYP (NN+W)	0	0100
SLOPE=0.	0	0-1-01
IF (ABS (U (NN +M)) .GT .1 E+B) SLOPE = V (NAI+M) /U (AIN+M)		
60 WRITE (6+1004) N. XP+YP, PRES+AS+U(NN+N) +V(NN+M) +ACH+	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	
60 WRITE (6.1004) N. XP. YP. PRES. AS. U (NN. W) . V (NN. M) . ACH.	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103
60 WRITE(6+1004)N'XP+YP,PRES+AS+U(NN+M)+V(NN+M)+ACH+	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
- 70_CONTINUE	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103
70_CONTINUE 80_CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH)	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70_CONTINUE 80_CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IE(EA.EQ.1)_DUM=2.#DUM/HH	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70_CONTINUE 80_CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IE(54.EQ.1)_DUM=2.#DiM/HH DO 90_L=1.2	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DUM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70_CONTINUE 80_CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IE(54.EQ.1)_DUM=2.#DiM/HH	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6 IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(3)+10	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DiM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6 IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10 XEM=XXP(NNM)	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6 IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0.	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(,A.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DiM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6 IF(,.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(3.)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0.	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6 IF-(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0. DO 85- M=2.MC3	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6  IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6 IF-(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0. DO 85 M=2.MC3 EMIL=EMI DEL=YYP(NNM,M)=YYP(NNM,M=1)	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF*EM*HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.*DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.7 NNM=NREG(3)+6  IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0. DO 85 M=2.*MC3 EMIL=EMI DEL=YYP(NNM+M)-YYP(NNM+M=1) DENS=FDENS(P(NNM+M).c(NNM+M))	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6  IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0. DO 85 M=2.MC3 EMIL=EMI DEL=YYP(NNM,M)-YYP(NNM,M=1) DENS=FDENS(P(NNM,M),c(NNM,M)) AS=FAS(P(NNM,M),s(NNM,M))	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.2 NNM=NREG(3)+6  IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0.	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLIM/HH DO 90 L=1.72 NNM=NREG(3)+6  IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0.	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#HH) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLIM/HH DO 90 L=1.7 NNM=NREG(3)+6  IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0.  DO 85 M=2.NC3 EMIL=EMI DEL=YYP(NNM+M)-YYP(NNM+M=1) DENS=FDENS(P(NNM+M)+C(NNM+M)) AS=FAS(P(NNM+M)+C(NNM+M)) ACH=FACH(U(NNM+M)+V(NNM+M)+AS)	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#H) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.7 NNM=NREG(3)+6  IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0.  DO 85 M=2.NC3 EMIL=EMI DEL=YYP(NNM,M)-YYP(NNM,M-M-1) DENS=FDENS(P(NNM,M),C(NNM,M)) AS=FAS(P(NNM,M),S(NN,M)) ACH=FACH(U(NNM,M),V(NNM,M),AS) EMI=DENS#AS*ACH IF(LA.EQ.1) EMI=EMI*VPP(NNM,M)	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#H) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.7 NNM=NREG(3)+6  IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMOUT=0. EMI=0.  DO 85 M=2.NC3 EMIL=EMI DEL=YYP(NNM,M)-YYP(NNM,M-M-1) DENS=FDENS(P(NNM,M),<(NNM,M)) AS=FAS(P(NNM,M),S(NN,M)) ACH=FACH(U(NNM,M),V(NNM,M),AS) EMI=DENS#AS*ACT IF(LA.EQ.1) EMI=EMI*VYP(NNM,M) 85 EMDOT=EMDOT*(EMI+EMIT)*DEL/2.	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#H) IE(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.72 NNM=NREG(3)+6 IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(1.+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMDUT=0. EMI=0.  DO 85 M=2.*MC3 EMIL=EMI DEL=YYP(NNM,M).<(NNM,M). AS=FAS(P(NNM,M).<(NNM,M).) AS=FAS(P(NNM,M).<(NNM,M).) ACH=FACH(U(NNM,M).V(NNM,M).AS) EMI=DENS#AS#ACH IF(LA.EU.1) EMI=EMI#TYP(NNM,M) 85 EMDUT=EMDUT+(EMI+EMIT)#DEL/2. EMDUT=EMDUT+EMDUT#DIM	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104
70 CONTINUE 80 CONTINUE DUM=1./(GF#EM#H) IF(LA.EQ.1) DUM=2.#DLM/HH DO 90 L=1.7 NNM=NREG(3)+6  IF(L.EQ.2) NNM=NREG(4)+10  XEM=XXP(NNM) EMOUT=0. EMI=0.  DO 85 M=2.NC3 EMIL=EMI DEL=YYP(NNM,M)-YYP(NNM,M-M-1) DENS=FDENS(P(NNM,M),<(NNM,M)) AS=FAS(P(NNM,M),S(NN,M)) ACH=FACH(U(NNM,M),V(NNM,M),AS) EMI=DENS#AS*ACT IF(LA.EQ.1) EMI=EMI*VYP(NNM,M) 85 EMDOT=EMDOT*(EMI+EMIT)*DEL/2.	SLOPE DENS CP FNTO	0103 0104

•			
90-CONT-I	NUE		
J=0		0 (	1060
RETUR	N.		1070
C SURFA	CE-FLCM-FIELDNACELLE		1080
100 WRITE	(6.1078) K.TIME		1090
	0 L=1,5		1100
GO_TC	(110,120,130,140,150),6	-	1110
110 WRITE	(6•10(9)		1120
WRITE	(6,1012)		1130
LREĞ=	8		1140
NSTA			1150
NF IÑ=	NC8/2+1		11160
•			1170
GO TO			1180
120 LREG=			1190
	vnC (1)		1200
NFIN=			1210
M=1			1220
	160		1230
130 MAIJE	(6•1010)	_	1240
WRIJE	(6+1012)	0 0	1250
		0(	1260
, NST <u>^</u> =	NC8/2+1	0 0	1270
			1280
M=1			1290
60 10		0 0	1300
140 LREGE	-		1310
			1320
NFIN=			1330
M=MC3			1340
			1-350
150 WRITE	[D1[U]4]	_	1360
			1370
NSTA=			1380
NFIN=	A A A	_	1390
Mr I Mai			1400
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1410
N=NL			1420
			1430
	4 4-7-4 141-17 IA-14 P 9-7	ή ή	1440
NN-NCF	G(LREG) +N		トキンリ
	mam C / D rest.		
			1460 1470
		_	1480
		_	1490
			1500
			1510
	(NN) = RD		1520
	(NN • 4)		1530
			1540
	in the contract of the contrac		1550
GOTC	180	-	1560
			1570
YP=R (A			1580
SLOPE=		_	1590
		-	1600-

IF(	R=U(NN+M) #SINTHE(X)+V(NN+M) #COSTHE(N) LBS(UCAR).GT.1.E-a) SLOPE=VCAR/HCAR	0	01610
18#-WRI	[F(6+1013)-XP+YP+BRES+ACH+SLOPE-CP+PTOT-		
190 CON		0	01640
500 COV		0	01650
	JRN TSS		-01660
	METRY TEST	0	01670
	LE(6.1014) -sym.eq.l)-go-TC-325	0	01680
	[E (6,1015)	<u> </u>	-01690
_	620 N=1•NCB	0	01700
	FPII(N/(N/8)+PII/2	0	01710 0571 <del>0</del>
	B(N) *COSTHE(N) +RO_RD	0	01730
	=8 (N) *SINTHE (N) +Hu	ŏ	01740
	1E(6.1013) XP. YP. +HE. B(N) + APR(N)	_	-01750
225 DO	\$90 L=1•4	ō	01760
GO '	C (230,240,250,240),L	ō	01770
	SYM.EQ.11 GO TG 332	-	-01780
	E(6:1069)	Ò	01790
	E(6,1016)	0	01800
	=NNC(1)	0-	-01810
GO :	0 234	0	01820
	E(6+1017)	0.	01830
	E(6.1009)		-01840
		0	01850
234 NF I		0	
LRE: M=1			-01870
	0 270	0	01880
	SYM.EQ.1) GO TC 590	0	01890
	E(6.1010)		-01900
•	E(6.1010)	0	01910
	=NNC(2)	0	01920 -01930
	±NC3	0	-01930 01940
LREC		ö	01940
M=M		-	-01960
	C 270	o	01970
250 IF (L	SYM.EQ.1) GO TC 390	ŏ	01980
	8	-	-01990
		·	
NE.T.h	=NC4	_v_	-05000
LREG		0	05010
MEN		0	02020
	C-270	<u> </u>	-02030
	E (6.1011)	0	02040
	E(6+1016)	0	02050
NST		_	-02060·
	±NC6	0	02070
LRES	=6	_0 _0_	08050
		-	-02090 -03100
270 DO 8	BO N=NSTA.NFIN	0	02100
NN=	REG (LREG) +N	_0 _0_	-02120
IF::( l	.EQ.1.CR.L.EQ.4)-HPR=HUPR(NN)	0	02130
IF (	.EQ.2.CH.L.EQ.3) HPP=HLPR(NN)	0	02130
	= (6+1013) XXP (NN' + YYP (NN+M) + HPO		02140 02150
	INUE	0	02150
RET	JAN 125	ŏ	02170
END	135	•	05110

SURROUTINE SETNOS (JRTTE)	-SETO10
COMMCN/BLKI/NC(B) +MC(B) +NC1+NC2+NC3+NC4+NC5+NC6+NC7+NC8+MC1+MC2	SETOOO
1.MC3.MC4.MC5.ML6.MC7.MCA.NREG(8).NNC(2).MMC(80.2).NMAX.MWAX	SETOON
	-SETORO
3+YY(135+19) *HH.XE+YE,YA+XC+RO+RD+RVFLO+TT+CC+EM+PII	SETODO
4+SINTHE (20) +COSTHE (22) +P(20+19) +LSVM+LA+DX(8)+DY(8)	SETOOD
COMMCN/BLK4/EP1(20)+EP2(20)+EP3(10*)+EP4(100)+EP5(38)+EP6(38)	-SETO10
1.NA 1 (20) .NA 2 (20) .M1 (50) .M2 (20) .M3 (38) .M4 (38) .L1 (100) .L3 (100)	SETONO
2•I1(100)•I2(110)•JE(n0•19)•B(00)•BnR(20)	SETONO
-1001-FORMAT(4X,25HNOSE-REAION-INTERPOLATION/4X,3HR=C/8X,1HN,2X	-SETON1
1.3HNK1.XV.FQHE.XX.FIZIHA.XI.SMHS.XE.IMUS.XE.FUNHE.XS.IAHEP2	SETOOL
1002 FORMAT (4X) 8HINTERICE, 8x . 1HN . 4x . 1HM . 3X . 2HI1 . 3x . 2HI2 . 3X . 2HL1	SETOOL
	-SETOAL
1003 FORMAT (4x+44x=R0/8x+1HM+3x+2HMR+2x+3HNNC+4x+1HN+3x+2HM3+3x	SETOOL
1,2HM4,6X,3HEP5,9X,3HEP6)	SETO01
1004 FORMAT (4X1615+2E12+4)	- SETONI
SET UP FOR INTERPOLATION AT R=C	SETOOL
CC=Ro	SETOTIO
	SETOTI
THE=PII#X(N.+8)+PII/2.	SETONZ
CALS WALL (8+THE+88+80PR+3)	SETONE
B (N = 88	-SETONE
BPR(N)=BBPR	SETONE
COSTHE(N) =CUS(THE)	SETOTE
SINIHE(N)=SIN(THE)	-SETOn2
DO 40 M=1 *#C8	SETONE
R(N+M)=Y(M+B)+(CC-BB;+BB	SETONE
10 CONTINUE	-SETO12
NA8=NC8-1	SETONE
NM=!\C8/2+1.	SET013
IF (JRITE, NE .0) WRITE (6.1001)	SET013
DO 400 N=2.NAR	SETO13
IF (N.EQ.NM) GO, TO. 135	SETO13
THE=PII9x(\\x8).xPII/2	-SETON3
XA=CC+COS(THE)+RO	SETONS
YA=CC*SIN(THE)+HH	SET013
IE (THE GT FII) GO TO 20	-SE-T013
LREG=7	SET013
MREG=1	SET013
GO TO 31	-SEIOA4(
20 LRE9=3	SETO14
MREG=2	SET0142
30 NCC=NC(LREG)	-SETO14:
DO 5 L=1+NCC	SETO144
LL=NREG(LREG)+L	SET0145
IF (XX (LL) .GT.XA) GC 70 60	-SETO140
50 CONTINUE	SET0147
60 L11=L-1	SET0048
	-SETO149
X8= <sup>A</sup> X(LL1)	SETOIS
RB1=(XB+RO)/COS(THE)	SETOOS
X11=XB	-SETO15
IF (MREG.EQ.2) GO TO RO	SETO153
DO 70 M=1 NC7	SET0154
RR1= SORT ( (X11=R0) 442+ (YY (LL1+M) =Hù) 442)	-SET0955

	IF (RR1.GT.CC) GO TO 75		SET0056
70	CONTINUE	,	SETO157
75	MM=M	· •	SET0158
	-GO TC 90		-SETO159
	DO 04 LM=1.MC3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	SET0160
. 00	M=MC3-LM+1	•	
			SETO161
	RR1= SQRT ((X11=R0) ##5+(YY(LL1+M)=HH) ##2)		SET0762
	IF (RR) GT CC) GO TO AS		SET0163
	CONTINUE		SET0164
	_MM=M	<del></del>	SET0165
9 n	THE 1 = ATAN2 (YY (LL1 + M + ) - HH + X11 = RO)		\$E10066
	IF (THE11.LT.C.) THELT =2.*PII+THELT		SET01676
	LLS=LL1+1	<del></del>	SET01680
	IF (THE11.LT.THE.AND.MREG.EG.1) LLZ_LL1-1		SET0069
	IF (THE11.GT. THE. ANC. WREG. EG. 2) LLZ-LL1-1		SET0170
	IF (LL2.LT. AREG (LREG) 1) LL2=LL1+1		SET0171
	X55=XX (FFS)		
	Y22=YY (LL2+MM)		SETO172
			SET0073
	Y.11=Y.Y.(LL 1 • MM)	<del></del>	SET0174
	DEL=(Y22-Y11)/(X22-X71)		\$ET00750
	RB2=(Y11-HF+DEL*(RN-y11))/(SIN(THE)-DEL*COS(THE))		SET0176
	IE(L11.EQ.1) RB2=10.		-SET0077
	IF (RB2.GE.CC) on TC ol	*	SET0178
•	MM=MV- (2*MPEG-3)		SET0079
	GO TO 9:		-SET0180
	CONTINUE	•	SETOIBL
	ISI <sup>T</sup> =1		
	IE (MB2.LT.EB1) ISII=5		SETO1820
	IF (1517.E(1.2) GO TC 720		-SE-T01830
			SETO184
	IF (MREG.EQ.2) GO TC 705		SET0085
	DO 100 M=1.MC1		-SETO186
	IF (YY (LL1+M) .GT.YA) aO TO 104		SET.0087
	CONTINUE		SETOARR
104	WWIEN	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-SE-T0189
	MM2=v-1		SET0190
٠.	GO TO 118		SETON91
1.05.	DO 1 0 LM=1.9MC7		SETON92
- • •	M=MC7-LM+1		SET0/93
	IF(TY(LL1+V).LT.YA) aO TO 115		SET0094
110	CONTINUE.		
	MM1 = M	•	-SET0.095
		:	SET0996
	WWS=n+1		SET0097
118_	YB=MH+RH1#SINCTHE)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-SET0198
	EP1 (N) = (YB-YY(LL1, MMI))/(YY(LL1, MM2)-YY(LL1, MM1))	.*	SET01991
	NN1 (N) =LL1	• •	SET01000
	NN2(N)=LL1	···	-SET0101
	M1(N) = MM1		SETOIN2
	M2(N) = MM2	• •	SET01030
	RB=RB1		
	GO TO 150		SET01040
124	XB=R82*C0\$(THE)+R0		SET01050
		•	SET01060
	EP1-(K) = (XH-X11) / (X22_X11)		-SET01070
	NN] (V) = LL]		SETOLOBO
	NN2(N)=LLZ		SET01090
	M1 (N) =MM		-SET01100

N2!N]=MM=(N15M	SET0111
R8#R82	. ŞEŢ0112
GO TC 150	SET0113
130-NN1-(N)=NREG (71+1	SETOT14
NN2(N)=NREG(7)+1	SETO115
M1 (N) =1	SET0116
EP1(N)=C.	SETOLIB
RB=CC	SETO119
150 RC= (CC-B(N)) + Y (MC8-1-8) + B(A)	SET0120
EP2(N)=(CC-HC)/(RB-RC)	SET0121
IF (JRITE.NE.O)	SET0122
	1) vEP2(N) SET0123
200 CONTINUE	SET0124
SET UP FOR INTERIOR BOINT INTERPOLATION	SET0125
JJ=0	SET0126
IF (JRITE.NE.0) WRITE (6,1002)	SET0127
DO 400 LI=1+2	SET0128
IF (LI.E0.2) GO TO 21.	
LRFG=7	SET0130
60 10 220	SET0130
_ 21c LREG=3	
220 NCC=NC(LREG)	SET0132
MCC=MC(LREG)	SET0133
00_35n_N=2.NCC	SET0134
NR=(LI-1)** MAX+N	SET0135
NN=NREG(LREG) +N	SET0136
	SET0137
IE(XX(NN).GI.Rn) GC 70 360	SE 70138
DO 340 LM=1+MCC	SET0139
M=LM	SET0140
IF(LI.E0.2) M=MCC=LM.1	SET0141
XA= <sup>X</sup> X (NN)	SET0142
YA=YY(NN.M)	SET0143
RA=SGRT ((XA*R0) **2+(VA=HH) **2)	SET0144
IF (RA.GT.CC) GO TO 3A5	SET0145
THEA=ATAN2(YA-HH, XA-60)	SET0146
IF(IHEA-,LT:0.) THEA =2.*PII+THEA	SET0147
J1=J1+1	SE.T0148
Lt=(M.RM) AL	SET0149
DO	SET0150
THE TPII *X (L *8) +PII/2	SET0151
IF (THE GT . THEA) GO TO 260	SET0152
_250_CON_INUE	SET0153
26n L3(JJ)=L+NPEG(8)	SET0154
L1(JJ)=L+NFEG(8)-1	SET0155
THE3=THE	SET0156
THE =PII = X (L-1,8) +PI7/2.	SET0157
DO 270 I=1.MCA	SET0158
RR=(CC+B(L-1))*Y(1+8)+B(L-1)	SET0159
IF (RR.GT.RA) GO TO 200	SET0160
270 CONTINUE	SET0161
28n [F([.EQ.1) ]=2	
12(JJ)=I	SET0163
11 (JJ) = I = 1	
RR2=(CC-B(L-1)) *Y(I+a)+B(L-1)	SET0164
138	SET0165

	*	
RR1=(CC-B(L=1))*Y(I=7+8)+B(L=1)		SET016
RR3=(CC-8(L))*Y(I-1+a)+R(L)		SET016
$RR4 = (CC - B(L)) *Y(I \rightarrow \alpha) + B(L)$	•	SETO16
ER3 (JJ) = (THEA-THE1) //THE3-THE1)		SET016
EP4(JJ)=.54((RA-RR2)/(RR1-RR2)+(RA_RR4)/(RR3-RR4)	)	SET017
IF (JRITE.NE.0) WRITE, 6,1004) N.M. I1 (JJ) . I2 (JJ) . L1 (	JJ) + L3 (JJ)	SET017
1.EP3(JJ).EP4(JJ)		SET017
340 CONTINUE	•	SET017
345 MMC (AR+LI)=M		SET017
350 CONTINUE		SET017
360 NNC(LI)=N		SET017
400 CONTINUE		SET017
SET UP FOR INTERPOLATION ALONG X=R:		SET017
IF (JRITE.NE.O) WRITE (6,1003)	· ·	SET017
DO 600 LI=1:2	•	SETOIB
NRC=NNC(LI)		SET018
IF (\$1.EQ.2) GO TO 512		SETOla
N=1		SET018
		SE-T018
LREG=7		SET018
GO In 520		SET018
-510 N=N×8		SET018
N1=NCH-1		SET018
LREG=3		SET018
526 MCC=MC (LREG)	<del></del>	SET019
NNRC=NREG(LREG)+NRC		SET019
XAA=RO		SET019
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SET019
MR=(LI-1) AVMAX+M		SET019
YAA=R(N+M) *SINTHE(N) +HH		SETC19
YCC=R(N1+M)*SINTHE(N7)+HH		SET019
XCC=R(N1+M) *COSTHE(NT)+RO	•	SET019
XBB=XX(NNRC)	* *	SET019
Y88= ((X88-XCC) / (XAA-VCC) ) # (YAA+YCC) + YCG		SET019
IF(M.EQ.1) GO TO 550 DO 530 MM=1.MCC		SETOZO
		SETOZO
IF (YY (NNRC & MM) GT & YBR) GO TO 540		SET020
540 MM4=MM		SET020
MM3=MM-1	•	SETOZO
Y44=YY (NNRC 9 MM4)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SE1050
Y33=YY (NNRC+MM3)		SETOZO
EP5 (MR) = (YBU=Y33) / (Y24=Y33)	*	SET020
EP6 (MR) = (XAA-XCC) / (XqB-XCC)	<del></del>	SE-T-020
M3(MR)=MM4		SET020
M4_(MR) =HM3		SETORI
IF (CRITE.NE . 0)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SET021
1WRITE (6+10+4) M+MR+NGC+N+M3(MR)+M4(MR)+EP5(MR)+EP6	. AND I	SET021
GO	(MK) .	SETOZI
550 IF(LI.E(4.2) GO TO 56:	<del></del>	SET021
M3(MR)=1		SET021
M4 (MR) =2:		SET021
GO 1C 570		SET021
560 M3(MR)=MC3		SETOZI
M4 (MR) = MC3+1		SET0219 SET022

•		
•		
	•	·
570 EP5 (MR) =0.		SE-105510
EP6 (NR) = (XAA-XCC)	/(XoBexcc) -	SET02220
590 CONTINUE		SET02230
600 CONTINUE	· .	SET02240
RETURN	•	SET02250
END		SET02260
SURROUTINE STRECH	(MReG)	STRONO10
	+MC(8) +NC1+NC2+NC3+NC4+NC5+NC6+NC	7+NC8+MC1+MC2 STR00020
1.MC3.MC4.MC>.MC6.	MC7, MCA, NREG (8) , NMC (2) , MMC (80 + 2) +	VMAX.MMAX STR00030
Z.GAMNA.GA.EU.GC.G	D.GE.GF.X.(40.8) .Y.(19.8) .XXP(130)	STRONO40
3.YYP(130.19).HH.X	E,YE,YA,XC.RT.RD,CMFLO.TT.CC.EM.P	II STRONOSO
4.SINTHE (20) +COSTH	E(21) . R(20 . 19) . LSYM . LA . DX(8) . DY(8)	STRONGED
COMMON/BLK3/YET(1:	30 • 19) • XCS (130) • X · • X 1 • X 2 • X 3 • Y 0 • Y 2	ALP (4) +DD (6) STR01070
1 . BE ! (4) . LSLP . HU (1)	30) HL (130) HC (137) HUPR (130) HLP	R(130) • HCPR(130) STR00080
DIMENSION AL (2) .E		STR02090
DATA LAMP/ /		STR00100
	ECHING PARAMETERS /4x+4H X0=+E12,	.4.3X STRO0110
1.4H x1=,E12.4.3x.	4H v2=,E12.4.3x.4H x3=,E12.4.3x,4H	+ Y0=+E12.4 STR00120
2.3x.4H_Y2=.12.4/	4x.4HAL1=.E12.4.3v.4HAL2=.E12.4.3)	K+4HAL3= STR01130
	E12_4/4x,4HBE1=,E12,4,3x,4HBE2=,E	
4,4HDE3=,E12.4.3X.	4HBF4=,E12.4)	STR00150
F1(F+AL+8E)=.5+(1	.+TANH(AL#4F5))/BE)	STR01160-
F2(G,AL,BE)=2.#8E	/ (A  *(1(2.#G-1.)##2#BE##2))	STR0n170
G1 (F+A1+A2) = (A1+A	24A, OG (F) ) #ALOG (F)	STR00180
	. #A> #ALOG (F.) 1/F	STRO1190
IF (LAMP.NE.U) GO	TO 102	STR00200
C STRETCHING PARAME	TERÉ	STR00210
004_L=1 • 2		STR00220-
IF(L.EQ.2) GO TO	· 1 .	STR00230
DEL=DX(1)		STR0n240
D1=DD(3)		STR00250
D2=DD(4)		STR01260
GO TO 2		STR01270
DEL=DY(1)		STR00280
D1=DD(5)		STR01290
D2=UD(6) 		STR00300
DLOG=ALOG(CEL)		STRO0310
D1LOG=ALOG(UEL1)		STR01320
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		STR00330
DET=DLOG-D1LOG	OG-A1*DLOG/D1LOG)/DET	STR00340
DUM2=(01/01F0G-05/		STR01350
IF(L.EQ.2)_GO_IO_		STR0/360
X0=DUM1		STR00370
XS=00W5		STR01380
GO_TC4		STR0-1390
3 Y0=UUM1		STRO1400
Y2=DUM2		STR01410
4 CONTINUE		STR00420
X1=X0		STR01430
X3=X2		STR01440
DO5 L=1.4	<u></u>	STRU1450 STR01460
ALP(L)=0.		STR01470
5 BET([)=0.	1/0	5TR01480
0020_L=1.4	140	
<del></del>		- 31700770

•

GO TO( 11, 12, 13, 14),L	STROn50n
11 IF(LSYM.EQ.1) GO TC ZO	STR01510
DEL=DY(2)	STR01520
DIM=DEL*HH	STR01530
IF(DD(1).GT9*DIM) -DD(1)=.9*DIM	STR01540
DUM=2.*DD(1)/HH-1.	
	31.00330
60-T015	STR00560
12 IF (LSYM.EQ.1) GO TC 20	57803560
mari au ami	STR00570
DEL=DX(3)	STR01580
IF(UD(2).GT9+DIM) DD(2)=.9+DIM	STR00590
	STR01600
DUM=2.4DD(2)/xC-1.	STR00610
13 IF(LSYM.EQ.1) GO TC 20	STRON620
DEL=DX(4)	STR01630
	STR01640
	STR01650
IF(UC(2).GT9*DIM)	STR00660
taran da antara da antara da antara da antara da antara da antara da antara da antara da antara da antara da a	STR00670
00 10 13	STR00680
14 DEL=0x(7)	STROA690
DIM=DEL+XE. —————IF(UD(2),GT9#DIM) ∩D(2)#.9#DIM	STR01700
15 (nD (5) *01** 04D IW) *DD (5) *** 040 IW	STRO0710
DUM=5.aDD(S)\xE-1.	STR00720
15 AL(1)=.5 	STR00730
AL(6) = . 0	STR07740
MERL CARREST CONTRACTOR	STRON750
KIP=1	STR01760
16 EF=TANH(AL (ME) * (DEL = 5) ) / TANH (-5*4 (ME))	
ERR (ME) =EF-DUM	STR0,780
IF (ABS(ERR(ME)).LT.1.E-3) GO TO 18	STR00790
IF (ME . EQ . 2) GO TO 17	STRO1800
ME=2	STR00810
GO TO 16	STR00820
17 ALBAR=AL (1) -ERR.(1) * (AL(2) -AL(1)) / (FRR.(2) -ERR.(1))	STR00830
ALBAR=ABS(ALBAR)	STR00840
AL(1) = AL(2)	STR01850
AL(2)=ALHAR	STR00860-
ERR(1)=ERR(2)	STR01870
KIP=KIP+1	STRO1880
IF (KIP.LE.29)GO TO 76	
CALL EXIT	STR00900
18 ALP(L) =AL(ME)	STR07910
BET (L) = TANH (-50ALP(L))	
20 CONTINUE  LAMP=1	STR00930
	31401340
WRITE (6 • 1001) X0 • X1 • X5 • X3 • Y0 • Y2 • ALP • BET	STR0:)950
C STRETCHING DERIVATIVES AND BODY GEOMETRY	STR01960
102 IF (MREG.NE.B) GO TC TO4	STR04970
MSTA=1	STR01980
wr I u = '	STR00990
GO TC 108	STROLOGO
104_MST#=MREG	STR01010
MFIN=MREG	STR01020
108 DO 200 LREG=MSTA, MFIN NCC=NC(LREG) 141	STR01030
NCC=NC(LREG)141	STR01040

MCC=MC(LREG)	\$TR01050
DO 195 N=1,NCC NN=NREG(LREG) +N	STR01060
XXxX (N.LREG)	STR01070
00 195 M=1.MCC	STR01080 Str01090
YYaY (M.LREG)	STR01100
	<u>.</u>
GO TO (110.120.130.150.160.170) LREG	STR01110-
110 IF(N.EG.1)60 TO 111 XXP(NN)=G1(XX.X0.X2)	STR01120 STR01130
XCS.(NN)=1./G2(XX.X0.42)	STR01140
GO To 112	STR01150
111 XXP(NN)==500. XCS(NN)=0.	STR01160 STR01170
112 IF (M.EO.MCC) GO TO 113	STR01180
YYP(NN+M)=YA-G1(1YJ+Y0,Y2)	STR01190
YET(NN+M)=+1./G2(1.=VY+Y0.Y2) GO To 114	STR01200-
113 YYP(NN,H)=500.	STR01220
YET(NN+M)= 114 CALE WALL (1-XXP(NN)+AHPR+1)	STR01230
HU(NN)=AH	STR01240 STR01250
HUPB (NN) = ALPR	STR01260-
GO TO 190 120 IF(LSYM.EQ.1) GO TO 790	STR01270
IF (N.EQ.1) GO TO 121	STR01280 
$XXP(NN) = GI(XX \cdot X0 \cdot X2)$	STR01300
XCS(NN)=1./G2(XX.X0.y2) GQ_TC_122	STR01310
121 XXP(NN)=-5;U.	STR01320 STR01330
XCS(NN)=0.	STR01340
	STR01350 STR01360
YET (NN.M) =F2 (ETA.ALP/1),BET (1))	STR01370
CALL WALL (Z.XXP.(NN). AB.AHPR.1)	STR01380-
HL (NN) = AH HLPR (NN) = AFPR	STR01390 Str01400
CALL WALL (2+XXP(NN)+AH+AHPR+2)	STR01410
HC (NN) =AH	STR01420
HCPR(NN) = A P RGO _ T O_ 190	- STR01430 STR01440
130 IF (LSYM.EQ.1) GO TO 790	STR01450
CSI=F1(XX*ALP(2)*BET(2)) XXP(NN)=XC*CSI	STR01460
XCS(NN)=F2(CSI,ALP(2),RET(2))	STR01470 STR01480
CALL WALL (39XXP(NN) + AH+AHPR+1)	STR01490
HL (NN) =AH HLPR	STR01500
CALL WALL (3+XXP(NN)+AH+AHPR+2)	STR01510 Str01520
HC(NA)=AH	
HCPR(NN)=AFPR ETA=F1(YY+4LP(1),BET,1))	STR01540 Str01550
YYP (NN+M) = ETA+HL (NN)	STR01560
YET (NN+M)=F2 (ETA+ALP;1)+BET(1))	STR01570
GO TO 190 140 IF (LSYM.EQ.1) GO TC 790 142	STR01580 STR01590
	- UTCION

CSI=F1(XX+ALP(3),BET(3))		STR0160
XXP(NN) = XC+ (XF=XC) #CeI		STR016
XCS(NN)=F2(CSI+ALP(3)+BET(3))		-STR0162
CALL WALL (4+XXP (NN) + AH, AHPR+1)		STR016:
HL (NN) =AH		STR0164
HLPR(NN)≃ArPR		-STR0165
CALL WALL (4 . XXP. (NN) . AH. AHPR. 2)		STR016
HC (NN) =AH		STR016
HCPR (NN) =AFPR		STR016
ETA=F1(YY,ALP(1),BET/1))		STR016
YYP (NN+M) = +C (NN) + (HL (NN) - HC (NN)) *E+A	•	STR017
YET (NN.M) =F < (ETA, ALP, 1), BET (1))		STR017
GO-TO-190	<del></del>	STR017
150 IF(LSYM.EQ.1) GO TO 790		STR017
IF (N.EQ.NCC) GO TO 157		STR017
XXP(NN)=XE=G1(1,=XX, y1, X3)	<del></del>	-STR017
XCS(NN) = -1./G2(1xx', x1.x3)		STR017
GO TC 152	•	STR017
151- XXP(NN) =500.		STR017
XCS(NN)=0.		STR017
152 CALL WALL (5 * XXP (NN) + ÃH + AHPR + 1)	·	STROLB
HLPR(NN)=AFPR		STR018
CALL WALL (5 * XXP (NN) • XH • AHPR • 2)	•	STR018
	·	STR018 STR018
HCPR(NN)=AFPR		57R018
ETA=F1 (YY, ALP(1), BET(1))	•	STROIR
YYP (NN + M) = HC (NN) + (YE HC (NN) ) RETA		-STR018
YET (NN+M) =F2(ETA+ALP,1)+BET(1))	•	STR018
GO TO 190		STROIS
16c. IF (N.EQ.NCC) GO. TO. 167	<u>i</u>	-STR019
XXP(NN) = XE - G1(1 - XX - Y1 + Y3)		STR019
XCS(NN) = -1./G2(1xx', x1.x3)		STR019
GO_Tn_162		STR019
161 XXP(NN)=500.	·	STR019
XCS(NN)=0.		STR019
162_CALL_PLUB0(XXP(NN).AU.AHPR) HU(NN)=AH	<del></del>	-STR019
HUPR(NN)=AHPR		STR019
IF (M. EQ. MCC) GO TO 163		STR019
YYP(NN+M)=FU(NN)-G1(7YY.Y0.Y2)	<del></del>	-STR019
YET (NN+M) =-1./G2(1VY,Y0.Y2)		STR020
G0.Tg.190		STR020 STR020
163 YYP(NN+M)=5U0.		STR020
YET (NN M) =0 .		STR020
GO_TO_190	·	STR020
170 CSI#F1 (XX+ALP(4),BET(4))		STR020
XXP(NN)=XE*CSI	· · · · .	STROZO
XCS(NN)=F2(CSI.ALP(4).BEI(4))		STR0201
CALL WALL (7 *XXP (NN) *AH+AHPR *1)	•	STR020
HU (NN) =AH		STROZI
HUPR(NN)=AHPR		STR021
IF (M.EO.MCC) GO TO 17]	• .	STROZIZ
YYP(NN+M)=HU(NN)-G1(1YY.Y0.Y2)		STROZI
YET (NN-M) =-1./G2(15Y.Y0.Y2) 143		-STR0214
		. •

	•
GO TO 190	STR02150
1 YYP(NN+N) =500.	STR02160
YET.(NN•ML=1•	STR02170-
5 CONTINUE	STR02180
D_CON_INUE	STR02190
	STR02200
RETURN	STR02210-
END	STR02220
	31405550
SHORALITANE WALL ALDER'Y VIVOLIDA	WAL 00010
SURRCUTINE WALL (LREG, X, Y, YP, LP)	WALOGOIO
COMMON/BLK1/NC(8) *MC(8) *NC1*NC2*NC3*NC4*NC5*NC6*NC7*NC8*MC1*MC2 1*MC3*MC4*MC5*MC6*MC7*MC8*NREG(8)*NNC(2)*MMC(80*2)*NMAX*MMAX	OSOCOLAW !
_2.6GAMMA.6GA.6G.6GO.6Gc.6GC.xX.(46.66).6vY.(19.8).6xxXP(130)	
3.446 (130.19) .HH.XF.46.44.XC.RA.RD.DMFLO.TT.CC.EM.PII	WALO1040 WALO1050
4.SINTHE (20) *COSTHE (22) *P(20,19) *1 SVM*LA.DX(8) *DY(8)	WAL01050
_DIMEV210W THE (3) *BVD= (3) *B5W02(3) *VMT(3) *VMS(3) *XONL(3) *AOT(3) *XONL(3)	WALDINGTO
14POUT (9) . LFUNO (9) . AOT (9) . AOZ (9) . XIN (9) . YIN (9) . YPIN (9) . LFLNI (9)	WALO 0080
2.AI1(9).AI2(9).A(20)	WAL01080
1443	WAL00110
BCUB(XU+XR+YL+YR+YLP,YRP)=(3.*(YL-VR)-(YLP+2.*YRP)*(XL-XR))/(XL	
11482	WAL01120
YCUB (XP+XR+YR+YRP+A4'88) =AA* (XP-XR) **3+88* (XP-XR) **2+YRP* (XP-XR	WAL01140
1+YR	WAL 01150
YPCUR(XP.XF.YRP.AA.Ba)=3.#AA#(XP-Xa)##2+2.#RB#(XP-XR)+YRP-	
FORMAT(20A4)	WAL01170
FORMAT(3F1 +4+3110)	WAL00180
FORMAT (4x +14HGEOMETRV-INPUT/4X+2HL=+F7-3+5X+5HHBAR=+F7-4+5X	WALON190
1.6HRNHAR=.F(.4)	WALCTZOO
FORMAT (4X+8MCOWL LIP,5X+4HXBAR+6X+4HYBAR+6X+3HYPR)	WALON210
_EORMAT.(4x+1JHEXTERNA)-GOWL +5x+4HXBAR+6X+4HYBAR+6X+3HYPR	MALOUSEO
1,10%,4HLFUN)	WALD1230
FORMAT (4x+13HINTERNA) COWL/5X+4HXBAR+6X+4HYRAR+6X+3HYPR	WAL01240
1.10X,4HLFUR)	WAL00250
DATA LAMP/O/ SAL	WALO0260
IF (LAMP.NE.U) GO TO TOO	WAL01270
READ (5.1000) A	WALON280
WRITE(6,1000) A	MATOJSO
PI02=PII/2.	WAL01300
TPIO2=3.*PIO2 READ(5.1001) ELL.HEAD.RNBAR.JNOSB.JOUTB.JINB	WAL 01310
	WAL00320
WRITE(6+1002)ELL+HBA6+RNBAR RN=RNBAR/ELL	WAL01330
RO=3.*RN	WAL05340
RD=K0=RN	WAL 00350
HH=HBAR/ELL	WAL 0 1360
XF=4.+RU	WAL 01370
DUM=RMFLO*EM*((1.+GD&EM**2)/GE)**(_GC/2.)	WAL00380 WAL00390
TT=HH*DUM	
IF(LA.EQ.1) TT=HH*SQDT(DUM)	WAL 01400
EP=•00001	WALUN410 WALON420
COWL LIP DATA	WALU1420
JN02=JN028	WAL01440
IF (JNOS.EQ.U) GO TC 35	WAL01441
WRITE(6:10:3)	
DO To 123 - NOO	WAL01470
REAU(5.1001) XBAR.YBAR.YPBAR	WAL DAARA
KEAY/DelifUll XHAReTHAK.YPHAK	

• •			-
		•	•
•	•		
WRITE (6.1001) XBAR	YBAR YPBAR	WAL On 45	20
XNO2=XHAR/ELL+RD		WALONS	
YNOS=YBAR/ELL		WALONS!	
IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 5		WALDOS	
IF (J.En.JNCS) GO T	FC	WAL0051	-
GO TC 7	(MUC-HH) / (MU-MNOS) )	WAL 0.154	
		WAL 0055	50
	· •	•	
5 THE (J) =P102	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0
GO TC 7		WAL0057	
6 THE (J) = TPIC2		WALO158	-
7 IF (THE (J) .GT.PII-E	F. AND THE CUT LET OF I +EPT-TH		
<b></b>	S-R*) ##2+ (YNOS-HH) ##2)	WAL0160	
BPN05(J)=0.	IDNIS/ N=/YDDAD A/HU_YDA	WALONG1 WELONGTHE (U) # (SIN (THE (U) ) # (SIN (	0
	) #TPBAR)) = BNOS(J) #COS(THE		
10. CONTINUE	. 4. 8#4),GM03(0)	WALOn63 (ال) SIN(THE(ال)) WALOn63 Walon64	
JNCS1=JNOS-1	·· <u>··</u>		
00 20 J=1.JN051		WALON66	Ô
ANI (J) = ACUE (THE (J)	+TLE (J+1) +BNOS (J; +BNOS (J+1	1.8PNOS(J).8PNOS(J+1))WALO167	0
		-)-BPNOS (J)-BPNOS (J+1) ) WAL 0 168	
EXTERNAL CCWL DATA 25 JOUT=JOUTH+1		WAL 0 n 6 9	
X0U[(1)=0.		WAL0070 WAL0071	
YOUโ(1)=HH		WAL0171	0
YPCUT(1)=0.		WAL0173	
LFUNC (1) =3		WAL0074	-
WRITE (6 , 1054)		WALOT75	0 '
DO 30 J=2+JOUT	YO'D MOOUTAIN FORMAL	WALOn76	•
	YBAR.YPOUT(J) .LEHNO(J) YBAR.YPOUT(J) .LEHNO(J)		_
XOU_(J) = XBARYELL+R		WAL0178 WAL0179	
30 YOUT (J) = YBAR/ELL			_
YE = YOUT (JOL!)	•	WALONSI	
1-TUOL=[TUOL		WALORS	
DO 40 U=1.0 QUT1		WALOOR3	
IF (LFUNO (J) +EQ -1)		WALON84	
A01(J) = ACUE (XOUT (J	C) 7007+ (L) 71107+ (1+C) 71104+ (	+1) +YPOUT(J) +YPOUT(J+1WALOOB5	
	1 - COUT ( I+11 - YOUT , I) - YOUT (	+1) +YPOUT(J) +YPOUT(J+1WALOS87	N N
1))	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	WALONS	
GO_TC_40		WALDORS	
35 AOT (J) = 0.		WAL0190	o .
. := (U) SOA		WAL0191	
40 CONTINUE			
INTERNAL COME DATA IF (JINH.EQ.U) GO TO		WALOn93	
JINEUILE OF TO	· .	WAL0194	
JINB1=JINB+1			
JINB/=JINB+2		WAL0797	
XIN(1)=0.		NAL00980	
YIN(1)=HH	•	WAL0399	)
YIN(1)=HH YPIN(1)=0•	•	WAL01990 Wal01000	
YIN(1)=HH YPIN(1)=0. LFUN;(1)=3		WALDIOO(	3
YIN(1)=HH YPIN(1)=0•	145	WAL01000	) )

HEAM (SOLOULE XRAROYHANOYPINES) OLFUNIES)	
WRITE(6+1001) x8AR+Y84R+YPIN(J) +LFUNI(J)	WAL0105
XIN(J)=XHAR/ELL+RD	WAL01061
50 YIN(J) =YBAR/ELL	WAL01070
XC=XIN(JIN91)	WAL01080
XIN(JINH2)=(XF+XC)/2. YIN(JINH2)=IT	WALDING
	WAL0110
•	• 1
YPIN (JINBS)=0.	
LFUNI(JINH?)=3	WAL0112
xIn(JIN)=XF	WAL0113
YIN(JIN)=HH	WAL0134
YPI((JIM)=	WAL0115
LFUNI(JIN)=3	WAL0116
D0_90_J=1*JINR2	WAL0117
AII (J) = ACUS (XIN(J) + XFN(J+1) + YIN(J) + YIN(J+1) + YIN(J) + YIN(J+1) +	WAL0118
C) NIGA (C) VIGA ((1+F) NIA ((1) NIA (1) NIA (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	+1)) WAL0119
GO TO 60	WALOIZI
55 AI1(J)=0.	WAL0122
A12(J)=3.	
60 CONTINUE	WAL0124
65 LAMM=1	WAL0125
100 IF ( P.EU. 2) GO TO 40	WAL0126
IF (LREG.EU.8) GO TO 300	WAL0127
IF (LREG.GT. L. AND. LRED. LT.6) GO TO 200  C EXTERNAL CCWL DATA	WAL0128
IF (X.LT.0.) GO TO 120	WAL0129
IF (A.GT.xF) GO TO 130	WAL0130 Wal0131
L=J	WAL0132
IF (X.LT.XOUT (J)) GO To 115	WAL0134
	WAL0135
115 Y=YCUB(X,XCUT(L),YCUT(L),YPOUT(L),A01(L-1),A02(L-1))	WAL0136
YP= PCUB (X+XOUT (L) + YPOUT (L) + A01 (L-1) + A02 (L-1))	WAL0137
RETYRN 120 Y≡HH	
YP=	WAL0139
RETURN	WAL0140 WAL0141
130 7=74	WALO142
YP=0.	WAL0142
RETURN	WAL0144
C INTERNAL COWL GEOMETRY	WAL0145
200 IF (X.LT.0OR.X.GT.XE) 50 TO 220	WAL0146
00_210_J=2+JIN	WAL0147
L=J	WAL0148
IF(X.LT.XIN(J))GO TO 215	WAL0149
215 Y=YCLB(X.XIN(L),YIN(;),YPIN(L),AI1(L-1),A72(L-1))	
YP=YPCUH(X+XIN(L)+YPTN(L)+AII(L-1)+AIZ(L-1))	WAL0151
RETURN RETURN	WAL0152
220 Y=Hh	WAL0154
YP=	WAL0155
RETŪRN	WAL0156
C CONL LIP GEUMETRY	WAL0157
300 DO 210 J=2, JNOS 146	WAI ATED

-WAL01590 WAL01610 WAL01610 -WAL01630 WAL01630 WAL01640
WAL01610 WAL01620 WAL01630 WAL01640
WAL01620 WAL01630 WAL01640
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WAL01660
WAL01670
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WAL01690
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0001070
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0401100-
0000110
0001120
0001130-
10001130
10001130